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SANDY LOAM

Garden Lilies



Autumn -- 1945

ALAN AND ESTHER MACNEIL

SPOONERVILLE ROAD

NORTH SPRINGFIELD, VERMONT

TERMS

Due to varied growing conditions over which we have no control it is not possible for us to place any guarantee on bulbs other than that they are true to name and will arrive in good condition.

Remittance should accompany order in form of draft, check or money order.

All prices include prepaid postage or express to destination in the U. S. or Canada east of the Rocky Mountains. Customers living in the far West are requested to add 5% to the total cost to help meet shipping charges.

Prices are based on the assumption that orders received will amount to \$2.50 or more. While we are happy to fill smaller orders, they are expensive to handle, and on these a 25¢ service charge should be added.

Six bulbs of any one variety and size furnished at the dozen rate.

Orders should be placed early this year because of the shortage of bulbs.

* * * * *

This catalogue is being sent to our regular customers and old gardening friends as heretofore. Others wishing a copy should enclose 25c with their request. This cost will be deducted from your order. The charge is being made as one method of controlling the number of catalogues sent out during these times of paper shortage.

A FOREWORD FROM

Sandyloam

Lilies are natives of the northern hemisphere. Twenty species come from North America, eleven from Europe and Asia Minor, eight from Burma and India, thirteen from Central China, fifteen from northeastern Asia, including northeastern China, five from Tibet and the Chino-Tibetan borderland, and one from the Philippine Islands.

From 1903, when a tremendous wave of interest in garden lilies was initiated by the discovery of *L. regale*, until shortly before the War, millions of lily bulbs were imported for our American gardens. Some of these came directly from their native haunts, but by and large they traveled via England, Holland, France and Japan, where nurserymen grew the well-known species and their variants and forms in great quantity.

Immediately preceding and during the War, American growers have come to the fore, and what is really a new industry has been developing in this country. On the West Coast there are dozens of individuals who grow just *L. candidum*, or *L. regale* or *L. auratum*, or *L. testaceum*, or several of these. In Michigan, in Pennsylvania, in New York, New Jersey, New England, and Canada there are many growers raising one or more garden lilies in increasingly large numbers. So far only an occasional nursery attempts to grow an extensive variety, but these few have very fine collections.

Along with this development in the commercial growing of garden lilies, Americans have been making two other outstanding contributions, one in hybridizing and one in pathology. Scores of splendid new hybrids are being introduced, and the health of all of our lilies is improving as we apply the increasing knowledge furnished us by the pathologists as their research moves ahead each year.¹

Our own small picture is this: At Sandyloam we are now growing as many species, varieties, forms and hybrids as we can lay our hands on. But while our collection is extensive we do not attempt to grow on a commercial scale all of the varieties we offer. We raise for sale only those that we grow exceptionally well. And we purchase from outstanding growers and private gardeners here and there who make a specialty of one or more lilies. As soon as the world situation and the shipping situation allow we shall again import to enlarge and supplement our stocks, some of the European lilies from W. A. Constable, Chinese lilies from China, and Burmese lilies from our collector in Burma, who by the way has written us regularly in spite of all his trials that he dreams constantly of the time when he can again send us *L. sulphureum*, *L. Bakerianum*, *L. ochraceum*, *L. nepalense*, and *L. giganteum*.

During the last few years thousands of American gardeners have become lily conscious and are gaining an increasing sureness in the handling of the genus. Along with this we find that, with growing familiarity with many lilies, they know more and more the ones that will meet their particular needs. For this reason fewer gardeners each year have ordered from the various collections we have recommended in our catalogue and so we are omitting them this season. The beginner with lilies may be puzzled in ordering and we suggest that he

¹ See discussion of disease under Cultural Notes in back of catalogue.

study the whole catalogue carefully and order from the short list, "Distinguished Garden Lilies," which we issued in July. The lilies included in this leaflet were selected because they are good growers and represent a wide range of color, season, form, and distinctiveness.

Our friends will be interested to know that we have recently completed a book, "Garden Lilies," which is being published by Oxford University Press. It will come out sometime in the spring at a probable price of \$3.00.

INTRODUCTIONS

The following list of lilies is new to our catalogue this season and those starred (*) are new to commerce. We are delighted to present them to American gardeners.

L. Hurricane*
L. Isabella Preston*
L. Leichtlinii var. Maximowiczii
L. Mosquito*
L. polyphyllum
L. Sargentiae Horsford*
L. The Duchess*

They are described in the body of the catalogue. Each of them is a distinguished new addition to our lily family and each of them is of easy and reliable culture.

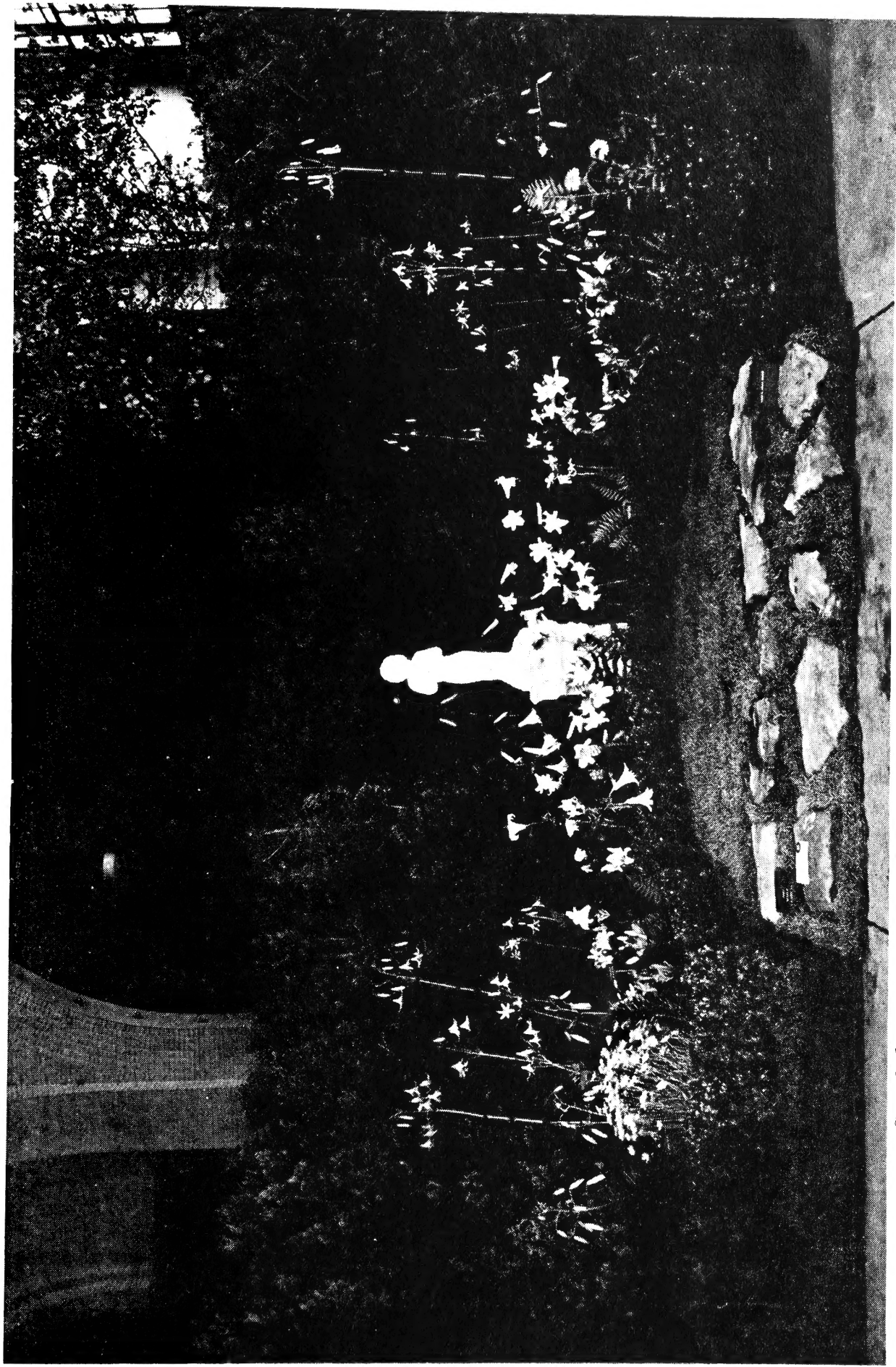
BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

ISABELLA PRESTON is one of a long line of horticulturists who has brought the fine English garden tradition to North America. Some of her earliest recollections are of helping her parents with their garden and of caring for her own little plot in Lancaster, England. After some training in an English Horticultural College she came to Canada and studied at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph and later worked in the Department of Horticulture under the direction of the late Professor J. W. Crow. Her hybrid **L. x princeps** var. **George C. Creelman** dates back to that period. In 1920 she transferred to the Horticultural Division at the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa, and is Assistant in Ornamental Plant breeding there at the present time.

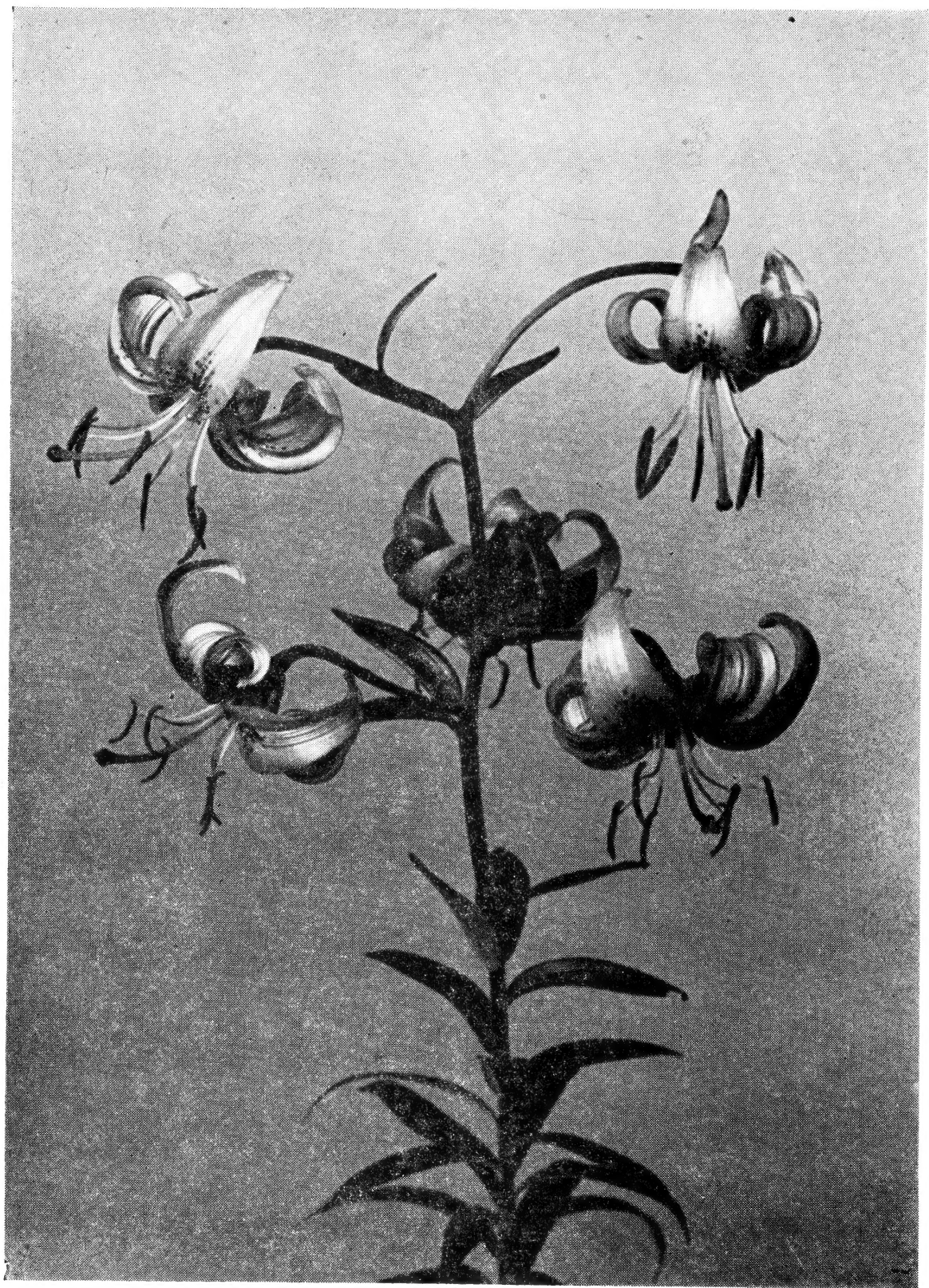
She is one of the world's leading hybridizers of lilies; nevertheless, her work with other genera has been extensive. Actually, lilacs are probably her keenest interest. In addition, she is well known as a breeder of Siberian Iris, Rosybloom Crabapples and shrub roses for Prairie conditions.

Miss Preston has received the following medals and awards:

- 1931 Large Gold Medal from Massachusetts Horticultural Society for "Experimental Work with Lilies."
- 1935 Honorary Life Member of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.
- 1937 Carter Medal of the Ontario Horticultural Association for "Horticultural Achievement."
- 1938 The Macoun Memorial Diploma of the Canadian Horticultural Council.
- 1938 The Veitch Memorial Medal in gold of The Royal Horticultural Society, London, England. "For Her Work in Raising Good Garden Plants."



Sandyloam's Garden, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, July, 1944



L. amabile

Miss Preston is a Member of The Lily Committee of The American Horticultural Society and a corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and of the Lily Committee of The Royal Horticultural Society.

Her book, "Garden Lilies", was published by the Orange Judd Company, New York, in 1929, and a number of Canadian Government bulletins bear her name, as well as articles in Canadian, English and American magazines.

Four members of the *Stenographer Series* and others of her recent lily hybrids are described in this catalogue under the heading "Preston Hybrids". Gardeners who have grown them know their great charm and value.



GEORGE L. SLATE, like Miss Preston, is a horticulturist with wide interests, but there is probably no name better known in the American lily world at the present time. He was born and raised on a farm in Bernardston, Massachusetts. In 1921 he received his B. Sc. from Massachusetts State College and in 1926 his M. Sc. from Harvard. He has been a member of the New York State Department of Agriculture, Department of Pomology since 1922 and is now Associate Professor. His principal activity has been the breeding of small fruits and several of his named varieties have become well-known and are extensively planted.

While his work with lilies is not his primary occupation, he has given them some of his best time and thinking. His first lilies were planted in 1929 and his first cross made the following year. He has continued an extensive breeding program ever since, in fact, his chief interest in lilies is in breeding them. He is working with most sections of the genus rather than specializing with one group and has a large and varied number of hybrids under observation in his plantings. *Lilium Seneca*, introduced in 1943, is the first of his lily hybrids to be offered to gardeners.

Mr. Slate's authoritative book, "Lilies for American Gardens", was published by Scribner's in 1939. He has written extensively, contributing one article to the series of Lily Year-Books published by The Royal Horticultural Society and a number of articles on lilies, fruits and nuts to various horticultural periodicals. In addition he is chairman of the Editorial Committee of The Lily Committee of The American Horticultural Society and has edited the last two Year Books published by the Committee. He has been Secretary of the Northern Nut Growers Association since 1933 and is a member of the Committee on Nomenclature of the American Pomological Association.

As an item of personal interest it should be mentioned that Mr. Slate's wife, the former Muriel Primrose Wilson, is the daughter of the famous plant explorer, the late Ernest H. Wilson.

GARDEN LILIES

AMABILE (Korea) This is a brilliantly colored dwarf variety. It bears from 4 to 6 grenadine-red black-spotted flowers of Turk's cap shape. It grows from 1½ to 2½ feet and will blossom from mid to late June¹. Splendid for a splash of color in the rock garden or early border. Plant 6 inches deep.

Each 40c Dozen \$4.00

AMABILE LUTEUM We offer the true very rare form with attractive yellow flowers. Plant 4 to 6 inches deep. Not fastidious about soil or location. This is one of the loveliest of all lilies and has earned a generous corner in every garden.

Each \$1.25 Dozen \$12.50

AURATUM, Esperanza strain This is an exotic beauty with immensely fragrant open-trumpet shaped flowers frequently as large as a dinner plate. They are white with a gold band down the center of each petal and the entire flower is flecked with crimson. Mid August to September is the blossoming time and they grow from 4 to 6 feet or taller. Plant 8 to 12 inches deep. Splendid mosaic-free seedlings.

Each \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50
Dozen \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00

CRIMSON SEEDLINGS Showy lilies in which the central band is generally stained with crimson and the coloring of the entire petal is especially brilliant.

Each \$6.00

PICTUM A distinct and beautiful variation, with pink to crimson tipped petals

Each \$3.50

RUBROVITTATUM The most highly colored form in which the central band is a deep red and the remainder of the petals is heavily and vividly spotted.

Each \$7.50

SELECTED SEEDLINGS² A magnificent group, distinct from the ordinary *L. auratum* in that each stem is notable for its size, shape or coloring.

Each \$1.85, \$2.00, \$2.50

WHITE AND GOLD SEEDLINGS Choice seedlings that are dominantly white, but with the markings in various tones of gold.

Each \$4.50

AURELIANENSE SEEDLINGS These seedlings are developed from crossing the hybrid *L. aurelianense* (*L. Sargentiae* x *L. Henryi*) with a number of the white trumpet hybrids. They are a fine, vigorous group of lilies with considerable variation in the shape of the bloom and habit of the plant and with some range in color, though the majority are white. Height 5 to 6 feet. Mid to late July. Plant 8 to 10 inches.

Each 65c, \$1.00 Dozen \$6.50, \$10.00

SELECTED SEEDLINGS These are the choicest of the seedlings and have been selected out in terms of variations in color and form which make them distinctive and interesting individuals. All show their **Henryi** blood in one way or another.

Each \$1.50, \$2.25, \$3.00

¹ Flowering dates given for all lilies are for central New England. The periods will naturally vary in other climates.

² Special list of Mr. Alwyne Buckley's *Esperanza* Named Seedlings available on request.

BACKHOUSE HYBRIDS A group raised by the late Mrs. R. O. Backhouse and a priceless addition to the garden. The individual blooms though not large are charming and are Martagon shaped, growing on a long spike. They are difficult to classify as to color for, actually, they are variable and iridescent, ranging from pale ivory through the golds, pink, mauve, apricot, orange—all variously flushed and marked. An excellent group for the garden as they are not particular as to soil or location, establish well and are quite immune to mosaic. Height 5 to 6 feet. Plant about 6 inches. Late June to early July flowering. Un-named seedlings. Each \$2.00 Dozen \$20.00

BROCADE One of the finest of the named hybrids. The flowers are orange-yellow with pink marbling and maroon spots. A free-flowering lily and a vigorous grower. We are indeed fortunate to be able to list it. Each \$3.00

MRS. R. O. BACKHOUSE This is one of the most attractive and probably the most vigorous of the entire group. There are a great many beautifully colored Martagon-shaped blooms to a stalk. The interior of the petals is ivory overlaid with a transparent flush of gold and delicately flecked with reddish-purple. The reverse of the petals is a deeper yellow shaded with greenish-orange though the reverse does not show when the blooms are expanded. Plant 6 to 8 inches. Each \$3.00

SCEPTRE One of the loveliest of this group. The blooms are considerably larger than either of the two listed above. The color is deep rose pink over an ivory base. As the plant matures the color fades to a golden ivory flecked with purple. This is a vigorous plant and frequently reaches 6 feet when established. Each \$4.00

SUTTON COURT Similar to Mrs. R. O. Backhouse in form but of a deeper tone. Pale, glittering, canary yellow. Each \$5.00
Stock very limited.

Note: See Martagon-Hansonii hybrids.

BELLINGHAM HYBRIDS A fine group of hybrids developed by the late Dr. David Griffiths. The parentage is largely *L. pardalinum*, *L. Parryi*, and *L. Humboldtii* var. *magnificum*. They are handsome, brilliantly colored plants, ranging from orange-yellow to orange-red, heavily spotted in black and Martagon in form. Mid-July. 5 to 7 feet. Plant 6 inches. Un-named seedlings. Each 60c Dozen \$6.00

SHUKSAN One of the finest hybrids of American origin. On the tall wiry stems are tiers of gleaming jewel-like flowers of warm yellow, richly spotted reddish brown. In color and in pattern the surface might be compared to a leopard's skin. Vigorous and hardy and of easy culture—it should not be omitted from any planting. Plant 6 to 8 inches deep. Each \$1.00 Dozen \$10.00

BRENDA WATTS See Preston hybrids.

BROCADE See Backhouse hybrids.

BROWNII (China) The true variety of Brownii is rarely beautiful and has been appropriately described as "the best tailored of all flowers". It bears from 2 to 4 large, trumpet-shaped and delicately fragrant blossoms a pure waxy white on the inside with chocolate brown stamens and pistil. The outside of each petal is marked by a band of purplish brown. This species is best grown where it will get shade part of the day. Its normal height is about 3 feet and it blossoms in late June. Plant 8 to 10 inches deep.

Stock very limited.

Each \$10.00

BROWNII, KIUKIANG SEEDLINGS This is a rare late August and September flowering form of *L. Brownii colchesteri*. The plant is more slender than the true *L. Brownii* with broader leaves and it grows to 5 or 6 feet. The white delicately trumpet shaped blooms are very lovely. The reverse is in various tones of bronzy green. This is one of the few late-flowering trumpet lilies and should be a welcome addition to our gardens. Received Award of Merit, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 1942.

American grown bulbs free from mosaic.

Each \$2.50

CALLOSUM (Korea) A small brick red Martagon that flowers from mid-August to September. The plant is slender and grows to five feet tall. The blooms are small but the color is good. An interesting plant if used in clumps in the border. Plant 4 to 5 inches.

Each 35c Dozen \$3.50

CANADENSE Our native meadow lily and a lovely thing it is, with graceful drooping bell-shaped flowers in golden yellow or orange-red. It grows from 3 to 7 feet and does best in a moist situation in partial shade. Late June. Plant from 6 to 8 inches deep.

Collected bulbs.

Each 25c

Dozen \$2.50

Hundred \$20.00

CANADENSE FLAVUM The pure yellow form of the above.

Each 35c

Dozen \$3.50

CANADENSE RUBRUM The red meadow lily.

Each 35c

Dozen \$3.50

CANADENSE GOLDEN RULE See Mrs. Henry's Rare Native Lilies.

CANDIDUM (Europe) The beautiful Madonna Lily is well known. It is a moderately tall, short-trumpet pure white lily with a delicious fragrance. It blooms at the same time as Delphinium Belladonna and the combination of the two is traditional. Height 4 to 5 feet. August and September delivery only. Plant early, 3 inches deep in full sun.

American bulbs.

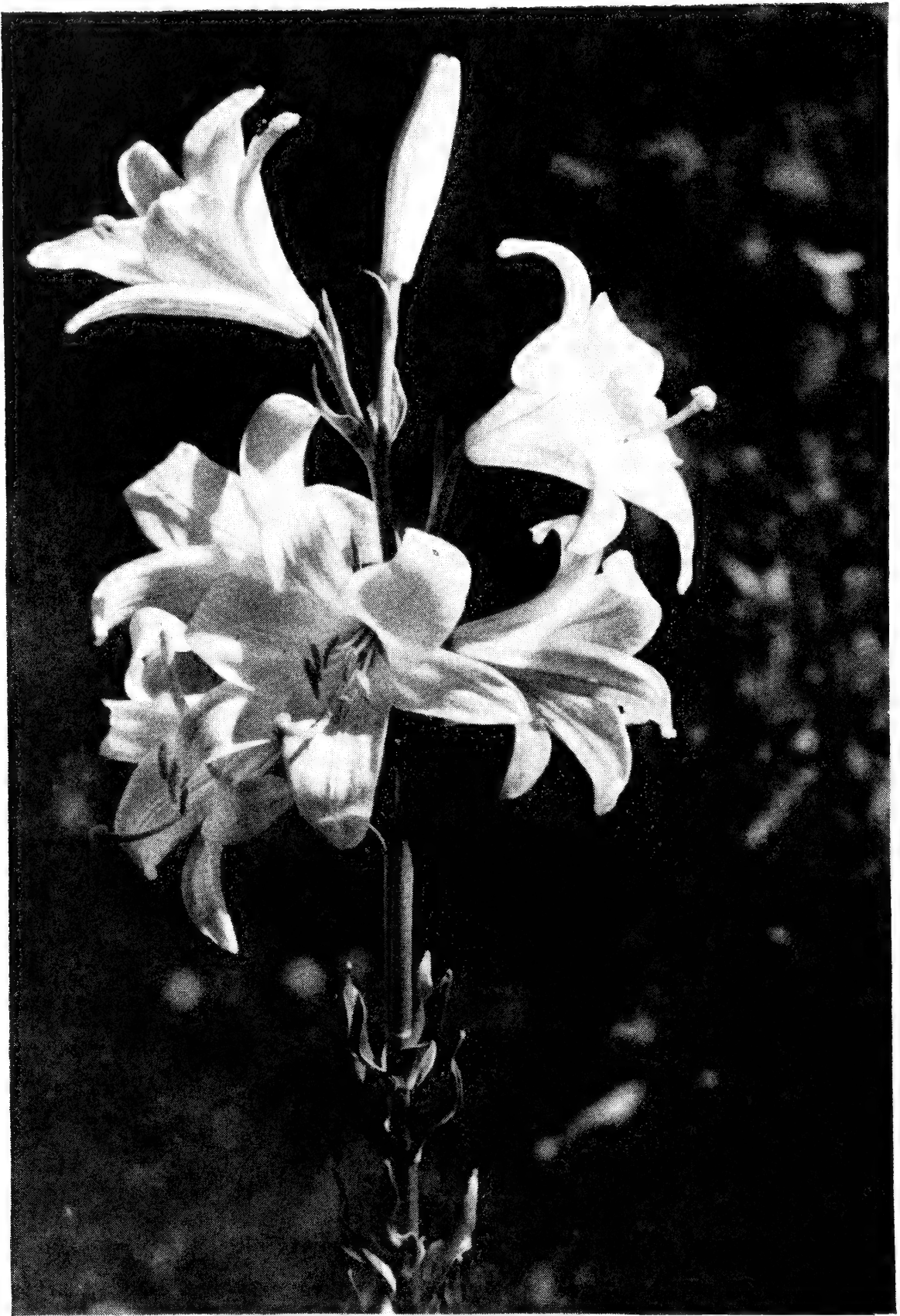
Each 60c, 80c, \$1.10, \$1.40

Dozen \$6.00, \$8.00, \$11.00, \$14.00

Hundred \$48.00, \$64.00, \$88.00, \$112.00



L. auratum



L. candidum

Photograph by T. H. Schuelke

CATESBAEI LONGII See Mrs. Henry's Rare Native Lilies.

CATHAYANUM (China) A rare and interesting species not heretofore in commerce. This lily is closely related to *L. cordatum* and *L. giganteum himaliacum*. Treat the same as the latter species. **Each \$3.00**

CENTIFOLIUM (China) This glorious variety has always been so rare as to be almost mythical and, consequently, until the last few years bulbs have commanded fabulous prices. It is a very tall (5 to 10 feet) mid-season variety. The fragrant trumpets are immensely large, white with a flash of yellow in the throat and the outside is stained with rose purple. Unlike most bulbs on the market these have not been crossed with other strains of trumpet lilies but are seedlings of the true *L. centifolium*. Plant 8 to 10 inches. **Each 85c, \$2.00 Dozen \$8.50, \$20.00**

CERNUUM (Korea) This is not a commonly planted variety because bulbs are not very easily available. *Cernuum* is a delicate and lovely plant, that grows from 1½ to 2 feet tall and bears from 4 to 6 recurved blossoms per stem. The flowers range in color from pale pink to lilac and are spotted with deep purple. It is a successful garden variety and blossoms just after *tenuifolium*. Plant 4 to 5 inches deep. **Each 75c Dozen \$7.50**

CHALCEDONICUM (Greece) Commonly known as "The Old Scarlet Martagon" this is a gorgeous waxy, scarlet Turk's cap lily. It is difficult to establish in this country, but there is nothing that can compare with it for brilliance. Plant 4 inches deep in a sunny position. It likes a clay soil, and lime is beneficial. July. Offered subject to delivery from England. **Each \$3.00**

COLUMBIANUM var. INGRAMII This variety of the widely distributed West Coast *L. columbianum* comes from southern Oregon. It resembles *L. Humboldtii* but is smaller. The bright golden-orange flowers spotted with purple are Martagon in form. Height from 3 to 4 feet. June-July. Plant 5 to 6 inches deep in partial shade. **Each 75c Dozen \$7.50**

CONCOLOR (Korea) This lily is frequently compared to *L. tenuifolium* though the resemblance is actually very slight. In *L. concolor* the blooms are upright rather than pendant, are wide-open and delicately star-shaped rather than recurved, and they are a deeper tone of scarlet. The plant itself is somewhat taller, with broader slightly hairy leaves and stem. It flowers a few weeks later than *L. tenuifolium* and is a most charming lily, one of our favorites. Plant 4 to 6 inches. **Each 40c Dozen \$4.00**

CORONATION See Preston hybrids.

CROMOTTIAE See Stooke's hybrids.

CROW'S HYBRIDS A vigorous group of hybrids that carry the great white-trumpet flowered group well into the late summer, blossoming about 10 days after the well known regale. The flowers are generally white or ivory with green or golden throats and the outside of the petals is variably stained from green to bronze. By comparison with regale its maternal grandparent the plant is taller and more vigorous with much larger flowers of better color and texture. Plant 6 to 8 inches.

Strong flowering bulbs.

Each \$1.25 Dozen \$12.50

DALHANSONII A very handsome lily and one of the finest hybrids we have. The color is rare, a glossy purple brown that takes on a deep mahogany red with the sun shining through it. Plant 8 inches deep in full sun or partial shade.

Each \$4.00

DAURICUM (N. E. Asia) The true species is now rarely seen in gardens, forms of *L. umbellatum* being frequently substituted. The typical plant is of more slender growth than *L. umbellatum*. The flowers are of an orange shade flushed red with claret-colored spots. It is not particular as to soil but needs drainage and a sunny position. An excellent lily for a splash of color in the early border. June. 3 feet. Plant 5 inches.

Each 40c Dozen \$4.00

DAURICUM var. PARDINUM The finest of all late flowering forms of *L. dauricum*. Large erect flowers of rich orange red flushed with soft yellow and apricot, profusely spotted with brown. The stem is tall and sturdy and covered with deep shiny green leaves to the very base. This would be a lovely lily if it bloomed at any time but it comes into flower in early August, when the border needs added color, and this makes it doubly welcome. Height 4 feet. Plant 6 to 8 inches.

Each 60c Dozen \$6.00

DAURICUM var. WILSONI A dwarf growing variety, soft orange, flushed gold and spotted with brown. The flowers are larger and more widely expanded than in the type *L. dauricum*. July flowering. Plant 6 to 8 inches.

Each 60c Dozen \$6.00

DAVIDI A striking lily that has been neglected in American gardens. The plant grows to 6 feet and bears a raceme of brilliant red Turk's cap blooms. The habit is graceful and the stature and color make it outstanding no matter what else is in flower at the time. Early July. Plant 6 to 8 inches.

Each 65c Dozen \$6.50

DAVIDI var. WILLMOTTIAE This is one of the Orient's finest contributions to our gardens. The deep orange-red flowers grow on a pyramidal raceme. As many as 20 of the Martagon-shaped blossoms are carried on the graceful 5-foot stems. It blossoms in mid-July, has a strong constitution, is easily established and is immune to the diseases that affect some lilies. Plant 8 to 10 inches deep.

Each 60c Dozen \$6.00

DAVIDI var. **UNICOLOR** This lily differs from the type in its shorter, almost stumpy stem, which grows to 3 feet, in the very short, few-flowered inflorescence, and in the flowers being almost unspotted or in possessing fewer, smaller and paler spots. The blooms of a peculiar shade of reddish-apricot are of a fine form and substance. Each 75c Dozen \$7.50

DUCHARTREI (Tibet) A rare and very distinctive Tibetan species that has not been under cultivation for long. The plant is slender and grows to from 2 to 4 feet tall bearing a raceme of pendant, recurved blooms, cold marble white in color, delicately flecked with purple and marked with green in the throat. When well grown this lily is one of the loveliest plants in cultivation; but it is capricious. It seems to prefer a rather light acid soil with a good humus content preferably on the dry side. It has wandering underground stolons and may come up as much as two feet away from where the bulb is planted. Grown with azaleas and rhododendrons it is especially charming. June flowering. Plant 4 to 5 inches deep. Each \$2.00 Dozen \$20.00

EDNA KEAN See Preston hybrids.

ELEGANS (*Thunbergianum*) (Japan) A group of upright cup-shaped lilies that resemble the *dauricum-umbellatum* groups in appearance. For sheer brilliant color in the garden they are indispensable. Blooming period late June, early July. Plant 5 to 6 inches.

ATROSANGUINEUM One of the most admired lilies in our planting. A dwarf, fine deep red with dark crimson center and black spots. It grows to but 8 to 10 inches and is later blooming than most of this group. Excellent for the foreground of the border. Each 75c Dozen \$7.50

BILIGULATUM Rich orange-red, large flowers with a distinct crimp at the edge of the petals. An attractive variety. Each 75c Dozen \$7.50

DOUBLE SCARLET A new and striking form. The color is a soft rich rosy pink without a trace of the orange-red coloring common to this group. The blooms are very large and carry in the center a cluster of somewhat paler petaloids. We consider this the only good double lily in existence. The plant grows to less than a foot, and is a good grower, increasing rapidly in the garden. Stock very limited. Each \$1.50 Dozen \$15.00

LEONARD JOERG A charming rare form which grows to only 9 inches. The petals are a clear orange yellow, tipped with lacquer red. Each 45c Dozen \$4.50

FIRE KING See Stooke's hybrids.

FORMOSANUM (Formosa) This is a splendid, very late trumpet lily. It somewhat resembles **L. regale** but blooms in late September or even October. The trumpets are longer and somewhat more constricted than **L. regale**. Height 4 to 6 feet.

Each 45c Dozen \$4.50

FORMOSANUM, INTERMEDIATE FORM These are crosses of **L. formosanum**, **Pricei** with **L. formosanum**, and the resultant hybrid selfed or crossed back with **Price's** form. They bloom just after **L. regale** and average 30 inches in height. Plant 5 to 6 inches.

Each 45c Dozen \$4.50

FORMOSANUM, PRICEI A dwarf white trumpet lily that starts into bloom at the very beginning of August. It rarely grows more than a foot high.

Each 45c Dozen \$4.50

GIGANTEUM (India) A magnificent lily and the pride of the great English estates, but not too easy to handle in most sections of this country. The plant has large broad leaves and a great thick stem that will grow to from 6 to 12 feet. It bears a spike of long, white, sweetly fragrant flowers shaded with purple on the exterior. Location and cultural conditions are very exacting. This lily must have partial shade and will grow well in almost solid shade — an open glade in the woodland is ideal. The soil should be high in humus content and abundant moisture is necessary. If it is not present it must be provided in great quantity to bring the plant to flower. The bulb should be planted so that its tip is at the surface of the ground. **DO NOT BURY IT.** The bulb is large and flowers but once. When it has flowered it should be lifted and discarded, but the numerous offsets removed and replanted so that they can, in a few years, grow on to flowering size. Smaller bulbs are easier to handle than top-size ones.

Small bulbs Each \$2.00

Medium bulbs Each \$2.75

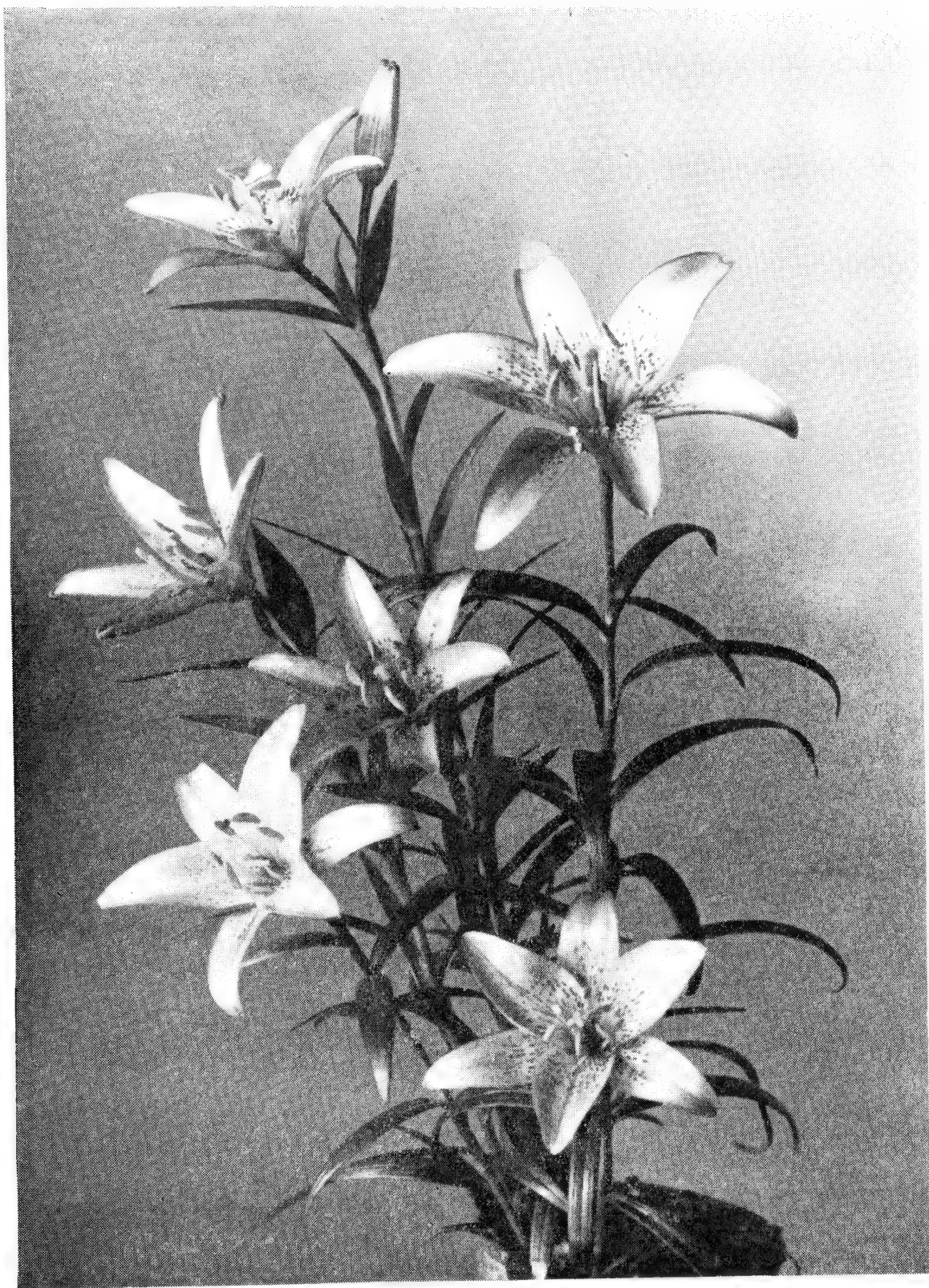
Large bulbs Each \$4.00

GRACE MARSHALL See Preston hybrids.

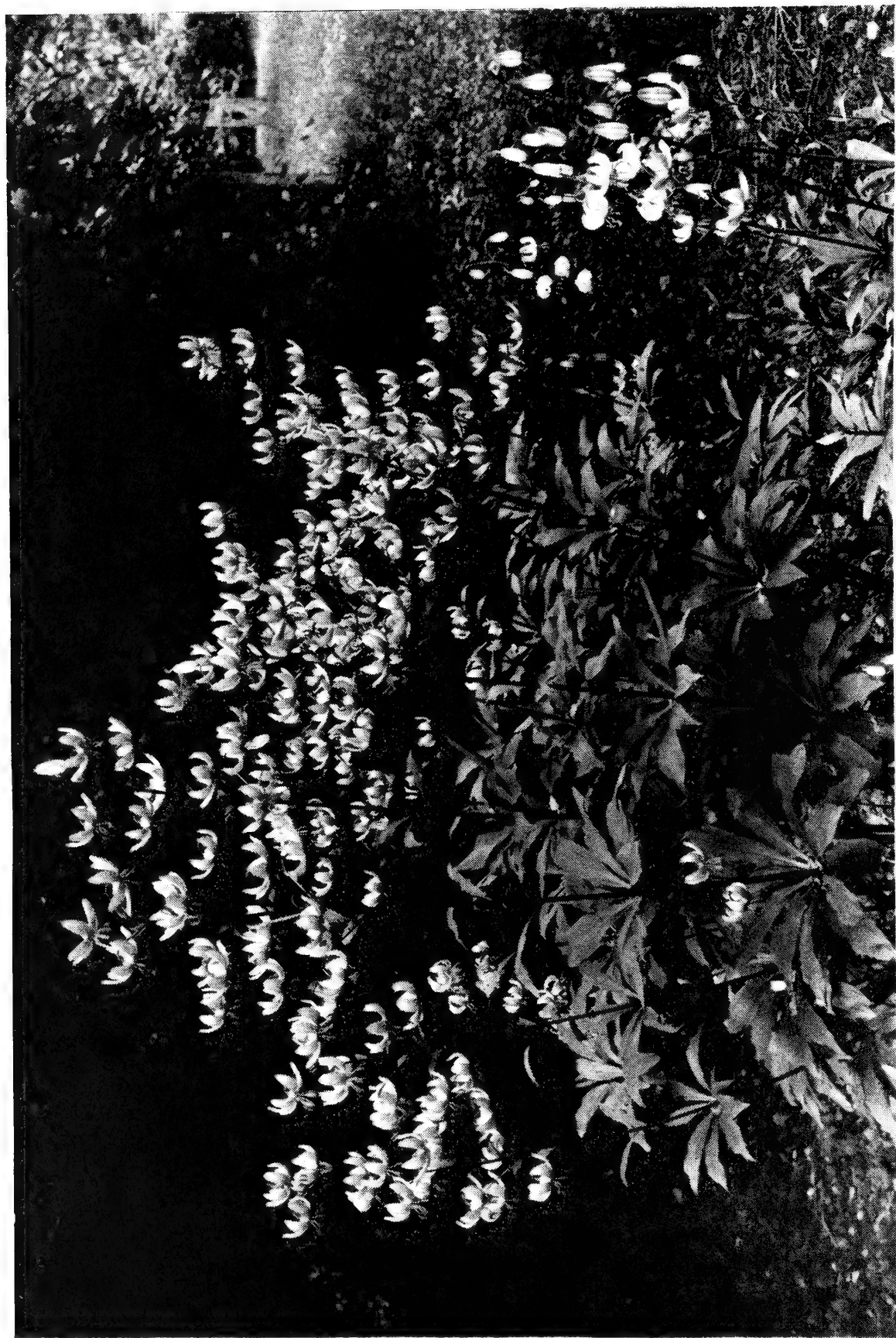
GRAYI (N. Carolina) This is one of our most delightful and individual native plants. It grows to four feet tall and bears racemes of brilliant scarlet thimble-shaped blooms. It is at its best in a rather moist location in partial shade. Plant 6 inches deep. July flowering.

Each 60c Dozen \$6.00

GREEN MOUNTAIN HYBRIDS In the fall of 1942 Sandyloam was exceedingly fortunate in purchasing what was probably the finest private collection of trumpet hybrid lilies in the United States. These hybrids, though tested in the garden of the hybridizer for years, had not previously been available to gardeners. They were produced by the late Dr. L. Horsford Abel, and are the result of crossing and recrossing the finest of the following trumpet lilies: **L. princeps** **George C. Creelman**, **L. princeps** **Shelburne** hybrid, **L. Crow's** hybrids, and **L. centifolium**.



L. concolor



The Martagon-Hansonii hybrids in a woodland setting

The buds range from greenish sulphur through bronze green and pink. Some of the flowers are long and tubular, while others are short and wide open. The interiors are pure white or cream, with yellow, pale orange, dark orange, or greenish throats. The anthers range from yellow, brown to dark brown. One of the outstanding characteristics of the group is that unlike most forms of *L. regale* the blooms are scattered along the stem at intervals and open gradually over a period of time, thus being in bloom from three to four weeks in mid-summer. The plants range in height from 3½ to 6 feet. Plant 8 to 10 inches deep. Each 80c, \$1.00 Dozen \$8.00, \$10.00

GUINEA GOLD A Martagon-Hansonii hybrid that inherits the splendid constitution of both parents. Pink buds make a fine contrast with the open flowers which are yellow, thickly spotted with brown. Holds its color best in light shade. June flowering. Height 5 feet. Plant 6-7 inches deep. Flowering bulbs.

Each \$4.00

HANSONII (Korea) This is considered one of the best garden lilies because of its charm and ease of culture. Its Martagon-shaped blossoms are a rich cadmium yellow, spotted purplish-brown. It comes early — late June — and grows from 4 to 6 feet tall. It will hold its lovely color best if planted 8 to 10 inches deep in partial shade.

Each 75c Dozen \$7.50

HENRYI (China) This is another vigorous and dependable lily. It comes into blossom just before the *speciosums* in mid to late August and carries as many as twenty flowers on 5 to 8 foot stems. The flowers though not as large as the *speciosums* are the same frilly recurved shape and are a soft orange-yellow with brown spots. The foliage is excellent but the plant is apt to require staking. Plant 9 to 10 inches deep.

Each 75c Dozen \$7.50

HENRYI CITRINUM This rare lily is exactly like the type except for color which is a vivid clear lemon yellow. A magnificent plant, but stocks are exceedingly shy. Each \$10.00

HENRYI IMPROVED A new form of *L. Henryi* with a stiff erect stem quite unlike the too limber stem of the type. This addition of a good stem is a real and distinct improvement in this always popular lily.

Not available this season.

HORSFORDII A charming lily that blooms in early August and establishes well in the garden. The Turk's cap apricot blooms are sparsely spotted with black. Grows to 6 feet. Plant 4 to 6 inches deep. Each 75c Dozen \$7.50

HUMBOLDTII MAGNIFICUM One of the most striking of our native American lilies. This form of *Humboldtii* is by far the best for general garden use as it is an extremely strong plant that flowers freely. In the eastern states this lily is capricious. The large reflexed blooms are of a golden orange color dotted maroon, each dot bordered by a crimson circle. The dark green foliage is most attractive and is born in whorls upon the stem. The large bulbs may be planted quite deeply — 8 to 10 inches — in a sunny position. July flowering. Each \$1.25 Dozen \$12.50

HURRICANE See Preston hybrids.

ISABELLA PRESTON A new hybrid developed by Mr. Ralph M. Warner. The pollen parent is unknown but the maternal parent was a form of *L. umbellatum*. It is a striking plant with star-shaped blooms forming a graceful raceme. The blooms are outward facing with a slight tilt upwards and are a vivid orange in color tipped with tangerine red. The plant grows to 4 feet and appears to be an easy and completely charming garden subject. July flowering. Plant 6 to 8 inches. Each \$10.00

KELLOGGII (California) A most attractive lily similar to *L. Martagon* in growth. The flowers are much more reflexed, are fragrant and pale pink in color with a yellow stripe through the center of each petal. They are finely spotted with maroon. Plant in partial shade in a loose woodland soil. Good drainage must be provided. Height 2 to 3 feet. June-July blooming period. Plant 5 to 6 inches deep. Each \$1.50 Dozen \$15.00

LEICHTLINII var. MAXIMOWICZII (Japan) A fine orange-red Turk's cap spotted with purplish-brown. The plant resembles *L. tigrinum*, but flowers slightly earlier, is more delicate and graceful in habit, and does not bear bulbils. Ordinary garden conditions suit it admirably, though it prefers an acid soil. Well established plants will grow to 5 feet. August flowering. Plant 5 to 6 inches. Each 75c Dozen \$7.50

LEMON KING See Stooke's hybrids.

LILLIAN CUMMINGS See Preston hybrids.

LONGIFLORUM "Croft Lily" One of Dr. Griffiths' fine hybrids which has rapidly become the most popular and most successful forcing lily in the country. It closely resembles the Estate Lily except for its dwarf stature. Plant 6 to 8 inches. Each \$2.25, \$2.50 Dozen \$22.50, \$25.00

LONGIFLORUM "Slocum's Ace" A splendid new form developed by Mr. Clark Slocum of Langlois, Oregon. The plant is dwarf and a deeper green than the Croft Lily. The blooms are even larger and of better texture than those of Croft, and it is more highly resistant to Botrytis than any known form of *L. longiflorum*. Each \$2.25 Dozen \$22.50

LONGIFLORUM, "The Estate Lily" This is probably the finest strain of *L. longiflorum* ever introduced. It far outstrips all other varieties in size, substance of flower, stature and ease of culture. Under glass the Estate Lily sends up strong five foot stems which carry from three to eight immense white trumpets fully 50% larger than the best imported varieties of *L. longiflorum*. The flowers last longer than those of any other variety of this lily. For those with greenhouses there is nothing finer to grow for early spring flowering. For outdoor culture it is an excellent trumpet lily for early August and hardy in New England. Plant 8 inches.

Each \$2.00, \$2.25 Dozen \$20.00, \$22.50

MARHAN A fine and vigorous hybrid between *L. Martagon album* and *L. Hansonii*. The lustrous orange of the petals overlaid with purple gives the effect of burnished copper. June. Height 4 to 5 feet. Plant 6 to 7 inches.

Stock limited.

Each \$5.00

MARHAN, ELLEN WILLMOTT This form almost identical with *L. Marhan* in color, flowers somewhat later and is one of the most strikingly beautiful lilies in existence. It is a very strong grower and is excellent when planted with the other lilies of the *Martagon-Hansonii* family. Height 5 to 6 feet.

Each \$3.00, \$4.50

MARHAN, H. J. ELWES A very rare form. The color is that of *L. Marhan* and *L. Marhan, Ellen Willmott*, the only difference being the splash of deep reddish purple on each petal.

Stock limited.

Each \$7.50

MARTAGON Bulbs of these fine European lilies are not available this season. We suggest that those gardeners, who had hoped to purchase them, try some of the *L. Backhouse* hybrids, unnamed seedlings, described earlier in the catalogue.

MARTAGON ALBUM (Europe) We cannot too strongly urge that you plant this as it is one of the loveliest lilies in cultivation. It has delicate small Turk's Cap flowers, pure white and sweetly fragrant. It grows to about 4 feet tall and blooms toward the middle of June. Try it with peonies or with ferns. Plant 4 to 5 inches. Does well in heavy soil.

Stock very limited.

Each \$2.00

Dozen \$20.00

MARTAGON CATTANIAE Though this magnificent lily is one of the oldest in cultivation it is not at all common. It grows from 5 to 6 feet tall and bears pyramidal racemes of thick petalled recurved flowers, so deep a port-wine color as to be almost black. The unopened buds are frosted with white. Of excellent habit and vigor but capricious in some gardens.

Stock very limited.

Each \$4.00

MARTAGON-HANSONII HYBRIDS These include the *Backhouse* hybrids, *L. Dalhansonii*, *L. Guinea Gold*, and the *Marhans*.

MAXIMOWICZII See *L. Leichtlinii* var. *Maximowiczii*.

MAXWILL This is considered by many the finest colored hybrid of recent introduction. It is a vigorous relatively disease proof variety that establishes easily and grows prolifically. The 5 to 6 foot stem is luxuriantly leaved. The greatly recurved flowers hang from a pyramidal raceme and are, in color, a brilliant orange-red with black spots and long brick-red stamens. Late July. Plant 8 inches deep. Each 65c Dozen \$6.50

MICHAUXII ORANGE See Mrs. Henry's Rare Native Lilies.

MICHIGANENSE This lily is native to the middle west and botanists have not decided whether it is a distinct species or whether it is a natural hybrid of *L. canadense* and *L. superbum*. The color range is as variable as that of *L. canadense*, but the petals are more reflexed. Like *L. canadense* and *L. superbum* it is an excellent lily for the woodland garden since it likes partial shade and a fairish amount of moisture. Height 2 to 5 feet. July. Plant 6 inches deep.

Collected wild bulbs. Each 50c Dozen \$5.00

MONADELPHUM See *L. Szovitzianum*.

MONADELPHUM, Miss Willmott's Form A rare form developed from stock that was growing in the garden of Miss Ellen Willmott. Somewhat more vigorous and taller than the type, with slightly larger blooms. Choice bulbs offered subject to delivery from England. Each \$2.25 Dozen \$22.50

MOSQUITO See Preston hybrids.

MRS. HENRY'S RARE NATIVE LILIES It is our privilege to present to American gardeners the native lilies discovered by Mrs. J. Norman Henry. The list will grow longer from year to year as additional varieties are ready for distribution. All funds which Mrs. Henry receives from the sale of bulbs are donated to the American Red Cross.

CANADENSE GOLDEN RULE A most chaste and beautiful lily. The pure golden yellow flowers are completely spotless and have golden yellow pollen. No lily is more exquisitely lovely than this one. Each \$25.00

CATESBAEI LONGII The rare northern form of *L. Catesbaei*. It is a dwarf lily. The beautiful flowers have long clawed petals that are "Coral Red" (Ridgway), shading to yellowish green at base with a few small dark spots. Collected several years ago by Mrs. Henry. This lily demands an acid soil composed solely of peat and sand.

Four flowering size pot grown plants available. Each \$7.50

MICHAUXII ORANGE A splendid variety of this lily with extra broad-petalled flowers of an even shade of full rich orange. Fragrant. Each \$15.00

MICHAUXII X L. SUPERBUM A fine and interesting natural hybrid lily found by Mrs. Henry in the North Carolina mountains where both parents were blooming simultaneously. The flowers are like those of **L. Michauxii** in color and fragrance and the leaf growth resembles that of **L. superbum**. Each \$20.00

PHILADELPHICUM BROWN BERRY An extremely handsome and unusual lily. With flowers of a light brown approaching dark old gold "Buckthorn Brown" (Ridgway) and dark spotting. Found by Mrs. Henry and her daughter Josephine. Each \$25.00

PHILADELPHICUM WYATT Rich yellow petals with bold spotting of blood red. A fine variation of a handsome little lily. This was given to Mrs. Henry by a botanist — Miss Grace Wyatt. Flowering size pot grown bulbs. Each \$20.00

SUPERBUM, var. HERC HENRY Splendid flowers of unspotted butter yellow with the tips of the petals shaded scarlet. An outstanding lily. Each \$15.00

SUPERBUM, var. MARY HENRY DAVIS This exquisite lily has flowers of a lovely and unusual shade of yellow, close to Ridgway's "Ochraceous Buff." The conspicuous dark spots show up well on the pale petals. Mrs. Henry has named this distinctive lily for her daughter. Each \$15.00

SUPERBUM, var. NORMAN HENRY This is a rare yellow form that was only recently discovered. It is a characteristic **L. superbum** with blooms of a clear, unshaded and unspotted butter yellow. The flowers are of splendid texture with a surface like fine panne velvet. It is in best form when gardens are apt to be rather bare, late July and early August. And it is, without question, one of the most valuable garden plants in the world today and, more than that, one of the loveliest. Each \$20.00

SUPERBUM, var. PORT HENRY A handsome variety of **L. superbum** with flowers of a remarkable and striking color. From the tip to the base of the petals the flowers are a clear pale orange. There is no shading of any other color and the faint spotting is scarcely apparent. Each \$15.00

MRS. R. O. BACKHOUSE See Backhouse hybrids.

PARDALINUM A California lily and one of the finest in cultivation. Large, sharply recurved flowers of brilliant orange with the tips of the petals richly colored red and the entire bloom heavily spotted with brown. It will thrive in almost any position but is seen at its best in partial shade. July. Height 5 to 7 feet. Plant 8 to 10 inches. Each 60c Dozen \$6.00

PARDALINUM GIGANTEUM, The Sunset Lily A variety with a more vigorous constitution and even more brilliantly colored flowers. The prevailing color is rich vermillion passing to orange-red at the tips of the petals with a deep golden throat, thickly spotted with purple black spots. It requires no special culture.
Each 60c Dozen \$6.00

PARRYI Probably the loveliest of all American lilies and one of the most beautiful of the entire genus. The fragrant funnel-shaped flowers with slightly reflexed tips are a pleasing citron yellow faintly spotted purple brown. Like many of our West Coast plants this is not always an easy garden subject. "You can't just dump it down in any part of the garden." It needs plenty of humus, a moist and sheltered place, preferably in partial shade. The banks of a stream or that part of the garden where our native orchids will grow is the ideal location. A difficult lily but so beautiful as to be worth some extra attention. Early July flowering. Height 3 to 5 feet. Plant 5 to 8 inches.
Very choice bulbs. Each \$1.50 Dozen \$15.00

PHILADELPHICUM (Eastern North America) One of our few upright flowering native lilies and one of the most brilliantly colored. The flowers are vivid orange scarlet with large dark maroon spots. A woodland lily which does best in acid soil, in partial shade where the drainage is especially good. Grows 1½ feet. Plant 5 inches deep. June to July flowering.
Each 30c Dozen \$3.00

PHILADELPHICUM WYATT See Mrs. Henry's Rare Native Lilies.

POLYPHYLLUM (Himalayas) One of the rarest lilies in cultivation. The blooms are fragrant, nodding and recurved. Some are white, others splashed with purple. Under favorable garden conditions it will reach four and one-half feet. It is not an easy lily and garden requirements are exact: Semi-shade, a moist but porous soil with perfect drainage. July flowering. Plant 10 inches deep.
Each \$5.00

PRESTON HYBRIDS A group of splendid hybrids by Miss Isabella Preston of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa, Canada. Miss Preston has worked with lilies for years and we are indebted to her for many fine garden plants.

CORONATION One of Miss Preston's most outstanding achievements. The plant grows to three feet tall, is upright and well leaved and bears up to twenty or more somewhat pendant recurved blooms of a clear primuline yellow lightly spotted brown. The exterior of the petals is also a clear pale yellow. Like all of Miss Preston's hybrids this is a tested garden subject, of simple culture and vigorous habit. The color is completely delightful. Plant 6 to 8 inches. Stock limited.
Each \$3.50

HURRICANE A new hybrid and a companion plant to L. Spitfire which it resembles except for the color which is a brilliant cherry-red. It is a beautiful and distinctive lily of easy culture, though the constitution is not quite so vigorous as that of L. Spitfire. Height 3½ feet. Plant 7 inches.
Each \$7.50

MOSQUITO This is a recent seedling of **L. Edna Kean** with rather small flowers similar in color and shape to **L. Davidi** var. **Willmottiae**. The blooms are well spaced and are born at right angles to the straight, sturdy stem, which grows to 4 feet. July flowering. Plant 5 to 7 inches deep.
Each \$5.00

SPITFIRE An open pollinated seedling of **L. Edna Kean**. The inflorescence is arranged like a candelabrum. Flowers are vase shaped, face upwards. The color is flame scarlet with some medium-sized bay spots. Pollen brazil red. Because of its distinctive and charming shape and ease of culture this is one of Miss Preston's most valuable contributions to the garden. Early July. Height 3 feet.
Each \$5.00

STENOGRAPHER SERIES:

BRENDA WATTS This is one of the very best garden lilies. It grows magnificently, establishes readily, and has a strong constitution. It is one of those happy garden subjects that knows its job and proceeds to do it thoroughly. Added to this is the bold and brilliant beauty of the plant itself — tall and graceful, bearing a long spike of outward-facing blooms, soft orange-red in color. For dignity of stature and a mass of sheer color in the July garden it is hard to surpass. Height 5 feet. Plant 6 to 8 inches.
Each \$1.50 Dozen \$15.00

EDNA KEAN Resembles **L. Brenda Watts** except for its color which is a deep cherry red, a color almost unique among lilies. It does not have quite the magnificent constitution of **Brenda Watts**, but will hold its own in nine gardens out of ten.
Each \$1.50 Dozen \$15.00

GRACE MARSHALL A fine hybrid with deep red, outward-facing, reflexed flowers. The plant grows from 4 to 5 feet, is wiry and erect and will carry up to thirty blossoms. Plant 6 to 8 inches deep in sun or part shade and in a well prepared soil.
Each \$1.50 Dozen \$15.00

LILLIAN CUMMINGS Another fine grenadine red hybrid. An extremely vigorous lily and an asset to any collection.
Each \$1.50 Dozen \$15.00

PRINCEPS A hybrid that developed from an accidental pollination of **L. Sargentiae** on **L. regale**. The late Dr. E. H. Wilson who discovered and introduced both of the latter felt that their offspring was superior to either parent. The buds are long, as in **Sargentiae**, but the white rose-stained flowers are more open. It is larger than **regale** and has a better texture. It is a vigorous and lovely plant and blossoms from 10 days to 2 weeks after **regale** at a time when the mid-summer border is usually in very real need of a strikingly blossoming plant. Plant 8 to 10 inches deep.
Each 70c Dozen \$7.00

PRINCEPS PINK These are selected seedlings in which the deep rose and pink coloring of the reverse stains the interior of the petals, so that the entire bloom is suffused and flushed with pink.
Each \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00

FLOWERING CHART FOR LILIES

MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
<p>RUBELLUM ★ P</p> <p>MONADELPHUM - Y</p> <p>TENUIFOLIUM ★ R</p> <p>PYRENAICUM - Y</p> <p>TENUIFOLIUM GOLDEN GLEAM ★ O</p> <p>MARTAGON ALBUM ★ W</p> <p>UMBELLATUM W.N. CRAIG ★★ OY</p> <p>DAURICUM ★★ O</p> <p>SCOTTIAE ★★ O</p> <p>CONCOLOR ★★ R</p> <p>HANSONII ★★ Y</p> <p>DALHANSONII ★ B</p> <p>MRS R.O. BACKHOUSE ★★ I</p> <p>CERNUUM ★ L</p> <p>JAPONICUM - P</p> <p>WASHINGTONIANUM - L</p> <p>PARRYI - Y</p> <p>BROCADE ★ I</p> <p>SCEPTRE ★★ L</p> <p>CANADENSE ★★ O or Y</p> <p>UMBELLATUM GRANDIFLORUM ★ O</p> <p>ELEGANS LEONARD JOERG ★★ OY</p> <p>BROWNII ★ W</p> <p>FIRE KING ★★ R</p> <p>GUINEA GOLD ★★ B</p> <p>MARHAN ELLEN WILLMOTT ★ B</p> <p>AMABILE ★★ O</p> <p>AMABILE LUTEUM ★★ Y</p> <p>CANDIDUM ★ W</p> <p>SCOTTIAE HYBRIDS ★★ O-Y AND R</p> <p>BRENDA WATTS ★★ R</p> <p>EDNA KEAN ★ R</p> <p>TSINGTAUENSE ★ O</p> <p>UMBELLATUM MAHOGANY ★★ B</p> <p>TENUIFOLIUM RED STAR ★ R</p> <p>ELEGANS ASTROSANGUINEUM ★★ R</p> <p>WILLMOTTIAE ★ O</p> <p>TESTACEUM - A</p> <p>DAVIDII ★★ O</p> <p>REGALE ★★ W</p> <p>ELEGANS DOUBLE SCARLET ★★ R</p> <p>DUCHARTREI - W</p> <p>GRAYI ★ R</p> <p>GREEN MT HYBRIDS ★★ W</p> <p>PRINCEPS ★★ W</p> <p>CROW'S HYBRID ★★ W</p> <p>PARDALINUM GIGANTEUM ★★ R</p> <p>SUPERBUM ★ O</p> <p>UMBELLATUM MOONLIGHT ★★ Y</p> <p>CENTIFOLIUM ★ W</p> <p>MICHIGANENSE ★ O</p> <p>PHILADELPHICUM - R</p> <p>SPITFIRE ★ O</p> <p>CORONATION ★ Y</p> <p>SHUKSAN ★ Y</p> <p>AURELIANENSE SEEDLINGS ★★ I</p> <p>MAXWILL ★★ O</p> <p>DAURICUM WILSONII ★★ A</p> <p>AURATUM ★ W</p> <p>CALLOSUM ★★ O</p> <p>SARGENTIAE - W</p> <p>TIGRINUM ★★ O</p> <p>DAURICUM PARDINUM ★★ A</p> <p>SPECIOSUM PUNCTATUM ★★ P</p> <p>FORMOSANUM EARLY ★ W</p> <p>HENRYI ★★ OY</p> <p>T.A. HAVEMEYER ★★ I</p> <p>SULPHUREUM - W</p> <p>SPECIOSUM RUBRUM ★★ P</p> <p>LONGIFLORUM, ESTATE LILY - W</p> <p>WARDII - P</p> <p>FORMOSANUM INTERMEDIATE ★ W</p> <p>SENECA ★ O</p> <p>BROWNII KIUKIANG ★ W</p> <p>SPECIOSUM ALBUM ★ W</p> <p>FORMOSANUM LATE ★ W</p>					
<p>COLORS OF LILIES ARE SHOWN BY SYMBOLS GIVEN BELOW.</p> <p>THESE LETTERS ARE PLACED AT RIGHT OF NAME</p> <p>A - APRICOT OY - ORANGE-YELLOW</p> <p>B - BROWN P - PINK</p> <p>I - IVORY TO PALE YELLOW R - RED</p> <p>L - LILAC W - WHITE</p> <p>O - ORANGE-RED Y - YELLOW</p> <p>BEST GROWERS ARE DOUBLED STARRED ★★</p> <p>GOOD GROWERS IN MOST GARDENS - THOUGH THEY MAY NEED REPLACEMENT FROM TIME TO TIME - ARE SINGLED STARRED ★</p> <p>THIS CLASSIFICATION INTO BEST GROWERS AND GOOD GROWERS IS MEANT TO BE SUGGESTIVE ONLY. ONE OR TWO OF THE NEW LILIES ARE NOT WELL ENOUGH KNOWN TO BE ACCURATELY CLASSIFIED. ALSO, GARDEN AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS VARY SO THAT LILIES HAPPY IN ONE GARDEN MAY FAIL TO ESTABLISH IN THE NEXT; AND LILIES DIFFICULT IN ONE GARDEN MAY GROW LIKE WEEDS IN ANOTHER.</p> <p>THE FLOWERING PERIODS GIVEN ARE FOR CENTRAL VERMONT. THEY WILL HAVE TO BE ADJUSTED FOR GARDENS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY</p>					
MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER

PYRENAICUM (Pyrenees) The gay yellow Turk's Cap is one of the earliest to flower and will grow in almost any soil but prefers a heavy loam. The flowers are rich yellow spotted black and the scent is heavy.

Offered subject to delivery from England.

Each \$1.50 Dozen \$15.00

REGALE (China) This beautiful and well-known white, trumpet-shaped lily should be in every garden. It will thrive for years, increasing in size and beauty with each passing season. July. Height 4 to 7 feet. Plant 7 to 11 inches deep.

Each 40c, 60c, \$1.00

Dozen \$4.00, \$6.00, \$10.00

Hundred \$32.00, \$48.00, \$80.00

ROEZLII CRIMSON (California) L. Roezlii type is very similar and closely related to L. pardalinum. The form L. Roezlii Crimson has blood-red crimson flowers, flecked with maroon, and is a striking garden plant. It prefers a moist situation, a high humus content and partial shade. Height 3 to 4 feet. Plant 6 inches.

Each \$1.25 Dozen \$12.50

RUBELLUM (Japan) An exquisite pink trumpet lily and one of the earliest to bloom, generally opening the season. While not difficult it will be most satisfactory if planted in partial shade and a somewhat heavy soil. Height 12 inches. Plant 5 to 6 inches.

Very limited stock.

Each \$1.50 Dozen \$15.00

RUBESCENS (California and Oregon) The Redwood Lily is allied to L. Washingtonianum. Tall, slender stalks bear fragrant flowers of tubular shape; white, passing to purple with purple spots. Plant 8 to 10 inches deep in a partially shady position, in the shelter of shrubs or ferns. Best in gravelly soil containing leaf-mold. Late June. Height 3 to 5 feet.

Each \$1.50 Dozen \$15.00

SARGENTIAE (China) A magnificent August-flowering trumpet lily. The long, beautifully fragrant, funnel-shaped blooms are stained with reddish-brown on the outside, creamy-white within and suffused with golden-yellow in the throat. Deep brown anthers. Our bulbs are from a fine private collection, are completely healthy and free of mosaic. If happy they will grow to 7 feet. Plant 8 to 9 inches deep.

Not available this season.

SARGENTIAE HORSFORD A splendid variation from the type in which the reverses are evenly stained with a deep garnet-red. The anthers are chocolate-brown.

Each \$15.00

SCEPTRE See Backhouse hybrids.

SCOTTIAE A valuable hybrid from Canada which was produced in 1929 and received the RHS Award of Merit in 1932. The blooms face outwards and are of a bright salmon-orange shade spotted purple. A fine garden lily of easy culture. Height 2 to 3 feet. Plant 5 to 6 inches. June to July flowering.

Each \$1.00 Dozen \$10.00

SCOTTIAE HYBRIDS A group of seedlings of *L. Scottiae* developed by the distinguished English grower, W. A. Constable. They are brilliantly colored ranging from soft orange-yellows to vivid reds. Most of them are upright or slightly outward facing, and all of them are dwarf, rarely growing over 10 inches.

Each 85c Dozen \$8.50

SENECA A new hybrid by the distinguished American authority, Dr. George L. Slate, is a distinct and pleasing lily obtained by crossing *L. tigrinum* with *L. Leichtlinii* var. *Maximowiczii*. The flowers face outward, have reflexed perianth segments and are of a softer and more pleasing color than *L. tigrinum*. Mature plants bear 25 or more flowers, considerably more than *L. tigrinum* and bloom during the last three weeks in August, or two to three weeks later than that species. The plants grow to 5 or 6 feet and have very woolly stems and buds. *L. Seneca* grows well in a lime free sandy loam as well as a heavy clay loam containing much lime. The bulbs are small and should be planted 5 to 6 inches deep.

Each \$2.00 Dozen \$20.00

SHUKSAN See Bellingham hybrids.

SPECIOSUM (Japan) This is one of the most popular of all lilies. It comes late in the season, generally starts opening its frilly recurved flowers toward the end of August and carries well into September. Normally it grows to 4 feet. This season we offer the following varieties:

SPECIOSUM PUNCTATUM A fine strong growing variety that has for many years been lost to cultivation. It is one of the best forms. The leaves are similar to those of *auratum platyphyllum* and carried in two ranks from the base to the top of the stem. The flowers are beautifully formed, white in color suffused with pale pink and dotted with rose-pink spots. It flowers two to three weeks earlier than the other forms of *L. speciosum* and for this reason can be grown in the far north where early frosts nip the late forms. Height 4 to 6 feet. Plant 6 to 8 inches.

Very limited stock.

Each \$4.50

SPECIOSUM RUBRUM This is the most widely grown and best known variety of *L. speciosum*. The flowers are white flushed and spotted with pink, ranging in shade from rose-pink to deepest carmine-pink. A hardy and strong growing plant. Supply is limited and bulbs are in great demand.

Each \$1.50, \$1.75 Dozen \$15.00, \$17.50

SPITFIRE See Preston hybrids.

STOOKE'S HYBRIDS The English specialist, Mr. J. E. H. Stooke, has been working for years with *L. croceum*, *Davidi* and *Willmottiae* and has produced a number of plants of splendid garden value. We imported seven of these hybrids in 1940 and, as we have watched them grow and develop, have become most enthusiastic about them. A brilliantly colored group, they are completely hardy, easy to grow and the kind of plants that establish well and quickly.

CROMOTTIAE A magnificent and floriferous hybrid that forms a tall pyramidal spike covered with numerous rich brown-orange flowers, spotted black. The flowers are borne at right angles to the stem and definitely look at you. The shape of the individual bloom is somewhat like a small *L. auratum* with the tips of the petals recurved, and the color, though brilliant, is soft. This plant has a magnificent constitution. Height 4 to 6 feet. With us it bloomed just before the middle of June. Plant 5 to 6 inches. **Each \$5.00**

FIRE KING Those who have seen this lily consider it one of the most important garden plants to have been introduced in many years. It grows to about four feet and develops a magnificent spike that bears up to forty vermillion-scarlet blooms carried at right angles to the stem. The flowers "look at you" and this quality is a distinct break developed from crossing and re-crossing pendant or Turk's cap species with upright forms. *L. Fire King* is easy to grow, tends to multiply and is probably the most brilliantly colored lily in cultivation. A well-grown clump is a mass of sheer flame in the garden for from three to four weeks in early summer. Plant 5 to 7 inches. **Each \$2.75, \$3.50**

LEMON KING This lily is one of the loveliest introduced in many years. The blooms, which come in July, are fragrant, a clear lemon yellow, lightly spotted with purplish brown. The plant grows much like *Fire King*, is about three feet tall, and carries up to twenty blooms which "look at you." But the combination of color, size and shape of blooms, together with the wiry strength and delicacy of the plant give the hybrid a perfection that is completely unique. Like a Brahms symphony it has a flawlessness which makes it seem inevitable. **Each \$20.00**

WILLCROVIDII One of Mr. Stooke's most magnificent hybrids. The plant grows to 7 feet tall and bears a pyramid of luminous flame-colored outward-facing flowers. The plant starts to bloom as *L. Fire King* is at its peak and continues in excellent form for several weeks. It is so floriferous—more so than any other lily in cultivation—that staking is recommended to prevent injury in case of high winds. Plant 6 to 8 inches. **Each \$5.00**

SUPERBUM The native American Turk's cap is a great favorite with gardeners and is one of the finest of all lilies. The pendant blooms are large and sharply recurved, orange-red in color, tipped with deeper red, and heavily spotted with brown. It adjusts well to almost any location, full sun as well as partial shade, and is recommended for the border, for inter-planting in shrubbery and especially for naturalizing. It can stand more moisture than most lilies. The height of the plant varies from 4 to 8 or 9 feet depending on where it is planted. July flowering. Plant 8 to 10 inches. **Each 35c Dozen \$3.50**

SUPERBUM, var. HERC HENRY See Mrs. Henry's Rare Native Lilies.

SUPERBUM, var. MARY HENRY DAVIS See Mrs. Henry's Rare Native Lilies.

SUPERBUM, var. NORMAN HENRY See Mrs. Henry's Rare Native Lilies.

SUPERBUM, var. PORT HENRY See Mrs. Henry's Rare Native Lilies.

SZOVITZIANUM (Caucasus) Related to *L. monadelphum* this lily is distinct from it in several respects from the gardener's point of view. The bell-shaped blooms are less reflexed, and a lighter color, being pale straw-yellow, freely spotted purplish-black. It is earlier to bloom, flowering for us in late May or early June, one of the first lilies in our garden. It grows from 3 to 5 feet, but seems to resent disturbance, and takes a year to establish. It likes plenty of humus, but not too acid a soil, and is happy in half shade.
Each \$1.75 Dozen \$17.50

T. A. HAVEMEYER A very fine hybrid, of American origin, between *L. Henryi* and *L. sulphureum*. The flowers which measure 5 to 6 inches across are semi-trumpet, slightly reflexed, of a soft shade of buff externally lined green; internally at the base of the petals a deep green fading to deep buff while the tips of the petals are a delightful cream. The base of the petals are heavily lined with deep brown papillae. Stamens pale green, anthers deep brown, stigma pale to deep green. Height 4 to 5 feet, flowering period August, September. One of the most beautiful hybrids.
Not available this season.

T. A. HAVEMEYER SEEDLINGS The seedlings of *T. A. Havemeyer* are among the loveliest of August flowering plants. They range in color from ivory white through the pale golds to a deep warm yellow. The shape is somewhat variable. Some are of the open trumpet type while others are lovely nodding Turk's Caps. Most are as good as *Havemeyer* and some are better. Whatever their shape or color each one is a gem.
Each \$1.50 Dozen \$15.00

TENUIFOLIUM (*Pumilum* is now the accepted name of this little Siberian lily). The charming Coral Lily is justly popular. It is an engaging little witch, one of the first to bloom, rarely more than 18 inches tall, with small Turk's Cap flowers of brilliant scarlet. It is not a true perennial, tending to be triennial, and it is just as well to start a few new bulbs each year to keep your planting intact. Plant 4 to 5 inches.
Each 25c Dozen \$2.50

TENUIFOLIUM GOLDEN GLEAM This lily is a rich glittering orange-yellow form of the well known *L. tenuifolium*. It is a splendid garden lily. Plant 4 to 6 inches. Bulbs offered this season are especially fine. Each 45c Dozen \$4.50

TENUIFOLIUM RED STAR A delightful form first exhibited by Constable in 1934. The star-shaped flowers are considerably larger than the type, carried horizontally and are composed of longer and broader petals. It flowers a fortnight later and is much sturdier in growth. Height 6 to 8 inches. Each 35c Dozen \$3.50

TESTACEUM (Hybrid) The beautiful Nankeen Lily is one of the choicest and most effective plants for the garden. Similar in growth to *L. candidum* but it bears heads of fragrant broad, recurved flowers of nankeen yellow, delicately flushed with palest pink. Unlike *L. candidum* the flowers form an open cluster at the very top of the stem and are pendulous. It is not particular as to soil, a good loam is most satisfactory and a little lime is beneficial. Bulbs should be planted shallow (4 inches) and early. Best grown in full sun, it also does well in partial shade but is more liable to injury from botrytis in the latter situation. As the color is so delicate it requires careful placing. As companions, pale blue delphinium, the deep purple of *L. Martagon Cattaniae*, or a background of shrubbery have all been suggested. There have never been enough bulbs of this variety to meet the demand.

Each \$1.50, \$2.00 Dozen \$15.00, \$20.00

THE DUCHESS A new hybrid by F. L. Skinner developed from a cross of *L. amabile* on a yellow seedling of *L. dauricum*. The blooms open flat and face outwards with a downward tilt. The color is a brilliant orange-yellow, brown spotted. The plant grows to 2½ feet and flowers in late June. Plant 5 to 7 inches. Each \$5.00

TIGRINUM, Mosaic-free The Tiger Lily is so well-known that it needs no description here. It is a magnificent August flowering lily and indispensable for the herbaceous border. We are pleased to offer the old New England type as it was brought here centuries ago by our sea captains. This is an especially vigorous form with dark rich green foliage and stems that seem to delight in their ability to grow and reach toward the sun. We consider it quite the finest form of *L. tigrinum* in commerce. Height 6 feet. Plant 5 to 8 inches.

Each 50c, 60c Dozen \$5.00, \$6.00

TIGRINUM SPLENDENS (China) This is a later flowering form of the Tiger Lily and is one of the oldest lilies in cultivation. It thrives in almost any soil or location and no garden is complete without the brilliant display its colorful blooms bring from the end of July to late August. In addition to its use in the garden we also suggest it for naturalizing.

Each 25c Dozen \$2.50 Hundred \$20.00

TSINGTAUENSE Somewhat resembles *L. concolor*, but is much more striking and vigorous. The broad rich green foliage grows in whorls around the stem as does the foliage of *L. Hansonii*. The individual blooms are a glossy lacquer red, upright, star-shaped with long fluted petals. This is one of the good new garden lilies, distinctive and adaptable. July. 3 feet. Plant 6 to 7 inches.

Each \$1.50 Dozen \$15.00

UMBELLATUM (European garden hybrids) The so-called Flame, Candlestick or Torch Lily of our gardens. They are distinguished from *L. dauricum* and *elegans* by stature and habit of growth. All bear umbels of upright, cup-shaped flowers in brilliant colors and nothing can compare with them when planted in groups in the border. They are of easiest culture, require no care and establish well, quickly forming good sized clumps. We list a group of distinct color and habit. Late June. Plant 5 to 6 inches.

GRANDIFLORUM The common form, a brilliant orange-red spotted with deeper red. Height 2½ feet.

Each 40c Dozen \$4.00

MAHOGANY A very showy form with a good head of large blooms, of deep mahogany-red. The plant is dwarf, rarely exceeding twelve inches.

Each 90c Dozen \$9.00

MOONLIGHT We are pleased to present this new hybrid which was recently developed by Mr. Louis Vasseur and awarded the First Class Certificate by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1943. It is without question the outstanding pure yellow form of the entire cup-shaped group of lilies. The blooms are very large and widely opened with gracefully shaped petals. The color is the warm pale yellow of harvest moonlight. The reverse of the petals is delicately stained with apricot and there is a suggestion of this color on the tips, but unless examined closely this color is not visible. The general effect is clear soft gold, which is most striking against the deep rich green of the foliage. In the mass, or as an individual plant, this lily is one of the showiest possible garden subjects. The plant is vigorous, increases rapidly and is most floriferous. Height 3 to 4 feet.

Each \$1.75 Dozen \$17.50

W. N. CRAIG We are pleased to present this new hybrid by Mr. Louis Vasseur. It is a striking and graceful plant carrying up to six blooms of a clear unspotted orange-yellow. The petals are slender and so well spaced that most forms of *L. umbellatum* seem coarse by comparison. It is a vigorous plant that grows 2 to 2½ feet and is among the first of the *umbellatum* to flower. It is named in honor of Wm. N. Craig and was awarded the First Class Certificate of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1943.

Each \$2.50 Dozen \$25.00

VIOLET M. CONSTABLE A new hybrid introduced in 1941, by Mr. W. A. Constable. We quote his description: "This lily, raised in our nurseries, first flowered in July, 1938. It is in effect a superb, rich yellow **Lilium Willmottiae**, but with improvements in vigor inherited from its great grandparent, **L. cromottiae**. When mature it produces a stiff erect stem densely clothed with narrow dark green foliage, bearing from 20 to 30 large pendant flowers of rich yellow, heavily spotted with deep purple. We consider the introduction of yellow to the easily grown **Davidi** group of lilies to be one of the most valuable achievements of the lily hybridist in recent years." A very few bulbs available. July flowering. **Each \$10.00**

WARDII (Tibet) This is one of the most recently discovered species and is still exceedingly rare. The plant is related to **L. Duchartrei**, **L. lankongense** and **L. taliense**, and like them has a small bulb with a wandering underground stem. Well established plants will reach 6 feet and bear up to 20 recurved blooms, soft rose-pink in color, lightly spotted with purple. The blooms are fragrant. It is one of the loveliest lilies in existence, but unfortunately capricious. It seems to prefer a dry rather acid soil with a high humus content. August flowering. Plant 5 to 6 inches.
Not available this season.

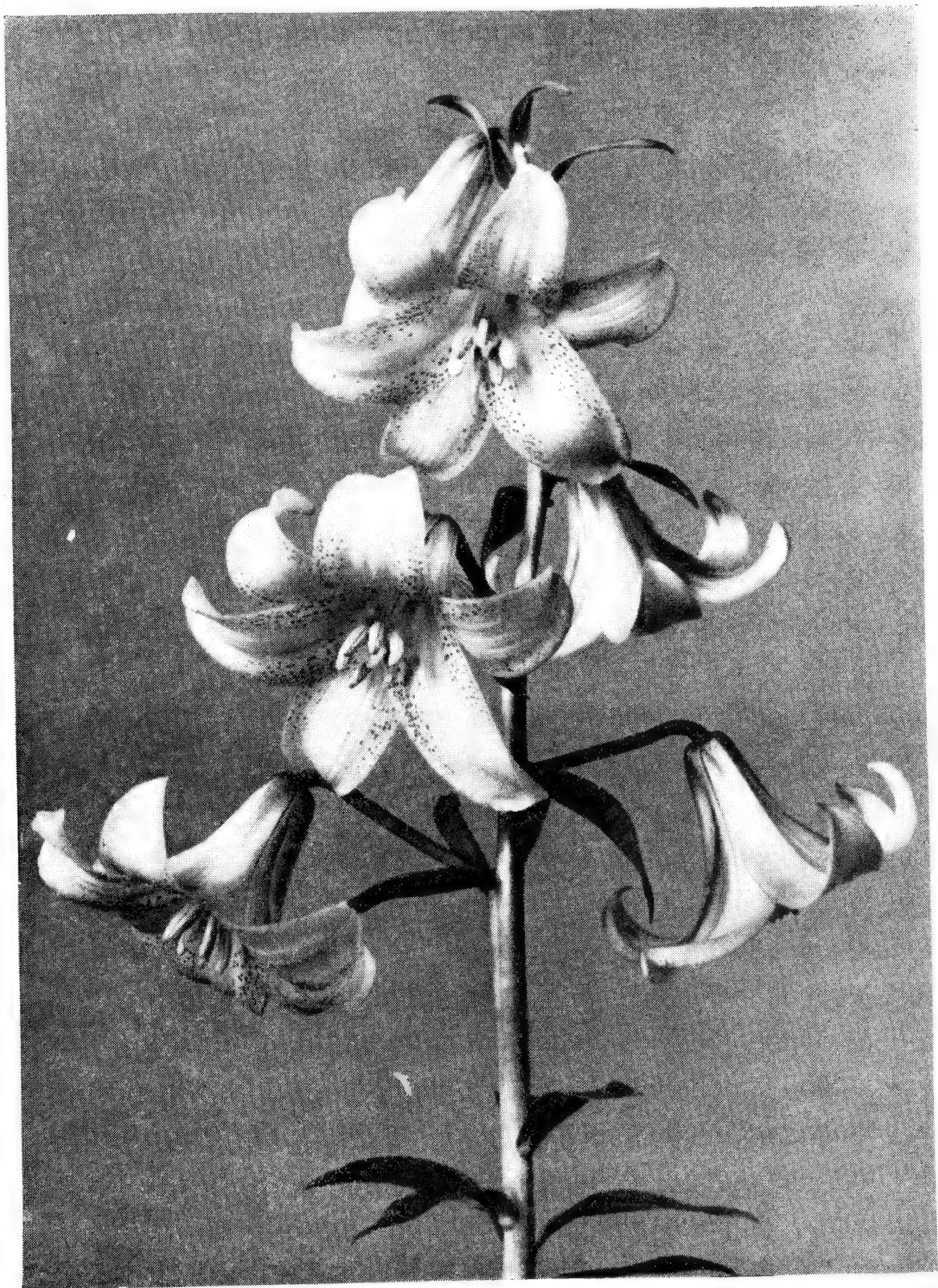
WASHINGTONIANUM var. **PURPUREUM** Like many other West Coast lilies this beautiful variety of **L. Washingtonianum** will not succeed without due care and rarely will it throw good heads the first season after planting. Do not be impatient. Plant in gravelly soil in a partially shaded position with a good mixture of leaf-mould and — if you see that the drainage is perfect — you will be rewarded with handsome stems of fragrant white flowers suffused and dotted with a deep wine-purple.
American nursery grown bulbs. **Each \$1.25 Dozen \$12.50**

WILLCROVIDII See Stooke's hybrids.

WILLMOTTIAE See **L. Davidi** var. **Willmottiae**.

WILLMOTTIAE var. **UNICOLOR** See **L. Davidi** var. **Unicolor**.

YELLOW BUNTING This new hybrid of Mr. F. L. Skinner is a clear yellow form of **L. tenuifolium**, a distinct break in color.
Each \$3.75



L. monadelphum Szovitzianum



L. princeps

Photograph by T. H. Schuelke

LILIES FROM SEED

As we have had many requests for seed we have arranged to offer a limited number of varieties. Seeds should be planted about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and may be sown in the open, but can be controlled more readily if planted either in a cold frame, or in flats in the house. The species starred (*) should germinate in from a month to six weeks—the others are slow and though they germinate underground will not show their first growth above ground until the second summer. A light mulch of sphagnum or peat moss is helpful in maintaining an even soil moisture.

Those in the list are priced at 25c per packet and the number of seeds in each packet varies according to the rarity of the species. While hybrid lilies do not come true from seed, it should be noted that the possibilities in such a packet are most fascinating for the gardener.

*amabile	*longiflorum
*amabile luteum	
auratum	*Maxwill
	monadelphum, Miss Willmott's
Backhouse hybrids	Form
Brownii colchesteri	
	Parryi
*callosum	*princeps
canadense	
*candidum Salonikae	*regale
*centifolium	*regale hybrids
columbianum	*rubescens
*concolor	
*Crow's hybrids	*Sargentiae
	Shuksan
*dauricum pardinum	speciosum rubrum
*Davidi	superbum
*Davidi var. Willmottiae	Szovitzianum
*formosanum	*tenuifolium
*formosanum, Intermediate Form	*tenuifolium Golden Gleam
*formosanum, Pricei	tsingtauense
*Henryi	*umbellatum grandiflorum
Kelloggii	Washingtonianum

In addition to the above we offer seed of:

***L. centifolium** hybrids from one of our fine West Coast hybridizers.
This is hand pollinated and is carefully selected to give a wide
range of color and form. Packet of 50 seeds 50c

L. auratum from Alwyne Buckley's finest named hybrids.

Packet of 105 seeds \$3.00

***L. Yellow Bunting.**

Small packet \$1.00

CULTURAL NOTES

When lilies are healthy and find a place in the garden that they like, they thrive.

Most lilies like partial shade at some point during the day. A very few of them actually prefer full sun and an even smaller number like heavy shade. These are noted in the text. Almost all like a ground cover of some sort that will shade the ground in which they are growing but will leave the stems free to rise up into the sun.

Good locations are various. The perennial border offers excellent growing conditions for most species. Lilies are happy when interplanted with peonies, iris and other plants. Almost all of them are effective and do exceptionally well when planted in isolated groups against the shrubbery. The taller ones are happy and effective within light shrubbery. A rather large group lend themselves to naturalization and the woodland garden.

A good friable loam with plenty of humus is the best soil. Do not be afraid to feed. Bonemeal, well rotted manure or compost can be worked into the beds. A mulch of manure and commercial fertilizer is excellent if applied in fall so that the food will work down into the ground during the winter. Manure can also be applied as a summer mulch if desired and is best if used either at or after the time of flowering. Manure should not be used on those varieties of lilies labeled capricious or those highly subject to basal rot.

The majority of species are best if fall planted, so we strongly urge purchasing at that time. Bulbs are lifted and shipped as soon as they are ready. Some mature early in August, others not till mid-November. If the bulbs are going to arrive late in the season and there is danger that the ground might be frozen at the time, it is recommended that it be mulched with leaves, straw or boughs to keep it open. It will not do the slightest harm if the ground freezes the day after the bulbs are planted.

Good drainage is essential. Do not attempt to plant lilies where they must stand in water for any length of time as this will be conducive to rot.

There are certain problems connected with the growing of all garden plants and lilies naturally have their share. The following discussion deals with these and with the means by which they can be controlled.

SPRING FROSTS

Occasionally late spring frosts raise havoc, especially when they follow an early warm good growing period. Those lilies that tend to start into growth very early as do *L. regale*, *L. Hansonii*, and the Martagon-Hansonii hybrids are naturally most liable to injury. On this account we recommend a good winter mulch over these lilies in areas liable to late frosts. The mulch tends to keep the bulbs dormant in spring so that when they emerge and the buds show, danger of frost injury is pretty well past. If manure, peat moss, leaves, straw or pine needles are used this material may be left on through the summer, thus working into the soil and adding humus content. If boughs or similar material is used it should be left on as late as possible. Lilies planted through perennials or light shrubbery are fairly well protected by the foliage of these surrounding plants.

BOTRYTIS

Botrytis is troublesome in some localities. This is the fungus that forms brown spots on the leaves during damp weather, particularly in spring and early summer. Attempts to control it are primarily for the sake of appearance. Unless the condition is serious the bulbs are not affected though they may not achieve their full growth for the following year. In districts where it is prevalent, those districts having extended damp weather in spring, preventive measures are recommended. A spray or dust of Bordeaux¹ applied early will help to ward off an attack. This should be repeated whenever the weather is damp. Lilies especially susceptible to Botrytis should be planted, if possible, where the foliage has an opportunity to dry off. Morning sun and a gentle breeze are helpful. This group includes *L. candidum*, *L. testaceum*, *L. chalcedonicum*, *L. canadense*, and *L. Hansonii*. *L. candidum* is probably the worst offender. With this lily the spores of the fungus are carried through the winter on the basal leaves that form in autumn. By spring these leaves have served their function and can be removed and burned if there is a tendency to Botrytis in the garden.

MOSAIC

Mosaic has been the most widely discussed of the troubles affecting lilies. We are going to treat it at some length here because so much of the popularly published information on the subject has been both impractical and misleading.

Mosaic is a virus that affects a few lilies seriously, some slightly and many not at all. There is no known cure. Perhaps some day the research pathologists will find one. Frankly, we do not feel it is nearly so serious as it has been generally painted, since it is quite easy to detect, comparatively easy to "live with" and can be well controlled by proper selection and spacing of varieties in the garden. The gardener who has a bit of space so that his lilies are interplanted with other perennials and mayhap some shrubbery will have little or nothing to worry about.

Recently we visited the garden of one of our customers who had phoned us to come and see her *L. auratum* which were "eight feet tall growing up into the apple tree." This garden is a very simple illustration of the success possible through thoughtful planning. The whole area is rather small; it is well broken by light shrubbery and perennials; and in the same garden are *Madonnas* and *speciosum magnificum* both infected with mosaic, less than twenty feet from *Regals*, *Tigers* and *auratum* which are clean and have remained clean in this supposedly dangerous company for the last five years.

For the gardener's convenience we are classifying the more important varieties according to their susceptibility to mosaic:

Group I

The first group consists of a number of fine standard garden lilies which always have mosaic. One or two have had it for hundreds of years. In spite of this they are all splendid plants that delight their owners year after year.

<i>L. candidum</i>	<i>L. chalcedonicum</i> (with rare exceptions)
<i>L. elegans</i>	<i>L. princeps</i> , George C. Creelman
<i>L. testaceum</i>	<i>L. T. A.</i> Havemeyer
<i>L. umbellatum</i>	<i>L. tigrinum</i> (with rare exceptions)

¹ See Penetrol on page 34.

Group II

The second group, at the other extreme as to susceptibility, consists of those lilies that resist infection to the point where they can be safely considered immune.

L. Brownii (type)	L. Martagon (all forms)
L. giganteum himaliacum	L. pardalinum (all forms)
L. Hansonii	The Martagon-Hansonii hybrids

Group III

The third group is liable to infection but does not acquire it readily and tends to survive for a number of years in the garden, though the plants will gradually deteriorate somewhat and may finally die out.¹

L. regale	L. Maxwelli ¹
L. tenuifolium	L. sulphureum ¹
L. Willmottiae ¹	L. monadelphum Szovitzianum ¹
L. Henryi ¹	All of the Preston, Stooke's and
L. cernuum	Bellingham hybrids ¹

Group IV

The fourth group consists of those lilies that are most highly susceptible to infection and rarely survive more than a single season when infected.¹

L. auratum	L. japonicum
L. canadense ¹	L. superbum ¹
L. formosanum	

These classifications while an invaluable guide to the gardener are somewhat artificial. Actually the two hundred odd varieties and species of lilies run the whole gamut from susceptibility to immunity and within each classification there is considerable range in regard to immunity. This is particularly true of Group IV in which *L. auratum*, *L. formosanum*, and *L. japonicum* are the most highly susceptible that we know, while *L. canadense* and *L. superbum* can stand a fairish amount of exposure. Now and then we find individual clones that show a real degree of resistance.

Mosaic is spread from one plant to another **ONLY** by means of a small group of sucking and chewing insects. It does not travel through the air or soil. Aphis are the principal culprits. The farther north one goes the fewer aphis one finds. At Sandyloam we have none. We believe that our only mosaic carrier is the potato leaf hopper. The insect carriers are almost invariably wind blown or crawling and consequently do not tend to travel very far, not more than 30 to 50 feet in the garden.

With this knowledge as a basis the gardener can order and plant his lilies with more understanding and with relative safety and confidence. Lilies from Groups I and II are completely reliable. They will never perish from mosaic, and they can be planted any place without fear as to their susceptibility.

The lilies in Group III can be ordered with a good deal of confidence. They are all of them first rate garden lilies and even if infected with mosaic will be excellent garden plants for many, many years.

¹ Those designated are less susceptible than the others within the given group. Also, individual plants within Groups III and IV may prove relatively resistant.



L. regale



L. rubellum

However, if a particular gardener wishes any one of this group of lilies in very special form, with a maximum of height and floriferousness he should buy clean bulbs, which we offer, and plant them at some distance from the lilies in Group I.

Group IV is a quite different story. This small group has in it the lilies we must guard. If they were not so exquisite they would not warrant the special attention they require. But *L. auratum* and *L. japonicum* are so beautiful that most gardeners feel that the extra effort necessary to grow them well is justified. And too, their price is not so high but replacement is feasible every few years. If these lilies are to last in the garden more than a year or two they must be kept at a safe distance from all lilies except those in Group II. A distance of 30 to 50 feet from infected plants is recommended. (This you will remember is as far as the carriers are apt to travel in the garden.) The group does especially well when planted alone against shrubbery.

It is our opinion that the average gardener will find it very much simpler to plan his plantings in terms of getting along with mosaic than it will be for him to try to eliminate it altogether. Our own losses from mosaic are always negligible because we follow the cultural program we recommend for the gardener. But we do have some losses now and then and the gardener in turn should expect to have to make some replacements from time to time. We use every precaution to see that the bulbs that we send out are clean. We isolate by planting in cloth houses, since our many thousands of lilies are planted rather close to one another; and we spray regularly with nicotine sulphate to control the carriers. When you order lilies from us from Groups II, III, and IV you may expect clean bulbs, though we have not felt justified in issuing a blanket guarantee that they are mosaic-free. That would require laboratory testing of every individual bulb before shipment. Most of the lilies in Group I that have had mosaic throughout their history, the Madonnas probably from Biblical times, are infected in our plantings. But while every dooryard Tiger and umbellatum has mosaic and thrives indefinitely, we are slowly building up some clean stocks of these particular lilies for the handful of mosaic-free gardens which exist in this country.

BASAL ROT

Though basal rot has been recognized for many, many years it is still little understood even by the specialist. Fortunately it attacks only a limited number of lilies, and we are now learning that prevention and control are possible through disinfection and careful attention to good cultural practices. It is a kind of rot that starts either on the roots of the lily or at the basal plate and works up through the bulbs causing the scales to drop off and fall away. It is possible that it may be present in the soil in which the bulbs are planted. It is possible that it may be present on bulbs when they arrive from the nursery and it is also possible that some slight bruise or injury that occurs during packing or mailing or handling in the garden may be responsible. As a precaution against basal rot's developing we disinfect all bulbs before shipment, but this does not preclude their acquiring the disease, though it is a very real safeguard.

We feel that the current habit of shipping bulbs with the roots intact is not helpful and may sometimes be harmful, as these roots rarely survive and take hold again in their new home but only tend to rot once they are in the soil. In some varieties that are not susceptible to basal rot the presence or absence of roots is relatively unim-

portant. However, in our experience those lilies liable to basal rot are much less apt to acquire infection if the roots are clipped before the bulb is replanted. If they are removed, Hormodin or any of the standard rooting powders will help the bulb to quickly form new and healthy roots. Dusting with Spergon is an added precaution.

In the matter of basal rot there is a subtle factor worthy of mention. The purple form of *L. Martagon* which is native to Europe thrives in European gardens and is apparently not subject to basal rot. In this country the purple Martagon is a different story. There is no lily more susceptible to basal rot, even when it has been grown from seed here. The white Martagon, which is native to the same areas in Europe, thrives in both European and American gardens. These illustrations could be repeated many times with other well known varieties. All we can say is that in a certain environment a given lily tends to thrive—or the reverse. No one has as yet been able to put his finger on just what occurs. This will, of course, be an area for some future research.

In addition to *L. Martagon* type, the following lilies are especially susceptible to basal rot in American gardens: *L. chalcedonicum*, *L. testaceum*, *L. croceum*, *L. pardalinum*, *L. Humboldtii*, some of the Bellingham hybrids, *L. pyrenaicum*, *L. formosanum*, and *L. speciosum*.

It may be of interest to note that basal rot is probably the principal factor responsible for the serious losses that frequently occur in seedling lilies. We do not belong to the school that advocates growing lilies from seed, chiefly because of these losses¹.

¹ See Sandyloam Seed Starter on page 34.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE LILIES LISTED

Lilies may be roughly classified into three main groups:

- (1) Upright or umbellatum.
- (2) Turk's Cap or martagon.
- (3) Trumpet.

Within each classification there is an almost endless variation in size, shape, color and flowering season. If we take each of the three in turn we shall get a somewhat clearer picture of the lilies that compose a given group.

UPRIGHT LILIES

L. umbellatum is typical in shape and flowering habit of most members of the family. It is illustrated in the plate of *L. umbellatum erectum*. The colors are largely in the red, orange, vermillion, apricot and yellow tones. Purples, pinks and whites are excluded. The season starts in late May with various forms of *L. dauricum* and ends in mid-August with *L. dauricum pardinum*. Most of the orange-red umbellatum lilies are familiar but the yellows, the apricots and the dark reds are not quite so widely known and have a distinct charm.

These lilies differ from all others in their stature and height, rarely attaining 3½ feet while many are as dwarf as eight inches. The combination of the height with the broad brilliantly colored upright blooms makes them extraordinarily effective for mass planting either in the herbaceous border or against shrubbery.

MARTAGON LILIES

Turk's Cap lilies are well illustrated in the fine plate of *L. amabile*. They all have pendant flowers more or less recurved, tend to grow in clumps and have a rather slender wiry stem. They run the entire gamut of color from the pure white and pale pinks through the various yellows, the orange reds, the vermilions, the scarlets, the deep reds; through the lovely orchid tones of *L. cernuum* to the deep purple, almost black, of *L. Martagon Cattaniae*. The season starts in May with the eighteen inch *L. tenuifolium* and closes with a five foot form of *L. speciosum* in October.

TRUMPET LILIES

The trumpet lilies are a group unto themselves. Here too there is considerable variation in color, size and flowering period.

When one thinks of lilies the dazzling display given by the great group of white trumpets comes first to mind. There are a number of these and they are deservedly popular. Some of them should be included in every garden and their uses are many—in the herbaceous border, in clumps along or through the shrubbery—in banked masses against the green of a clipped hedge or the warm grey of a stone wall—naturalized along the edge of a woodland or in clearings of the open woodland. We have even used them to festoon a difficult and unattractive slope and the grace of the stems as they bend down to greet the passerby is more than charming.

HORMODIN POWDER NO. 1

At Sandyloam we find Hormodin No. 1 most helpful in establishing all lilies and we especially recommend that bulbs of any rare, expensive or slightly difficult lily be dusted before they are planted. The old roots should be clipped before dusting and new roots will establish quickly.

¼ oz. package, each 25c.

1¾ oz. package, each 50c.

SPERGON

A number of disinfectants are in use for the prevention of both basal rot and damping off. We find Spergon a shade better than most and also the handiest to use. It is a fine yellow powder with which bulbs susceptible to basal rot should be dusted before planting.

2 oz. bottle, 45c.

PENETROL

A new compound that acts as both spreader and sticker when mixed with Bordeaux. It causes the spray to adhere for weeks even through wet weather. It can also be used with nicotine solutions for the control of aphids. Used at the rate of one pint to fifty gallons of water. Full directions on bottle.

1 qt. bottle, 75c.

1 gal. bottle, \$1.75.

SANDYLOAM SEED STARTER

A specially treated pulverized mica, completely sterile and retentive of moisture, and one of the most satisfactory media in which to start young plants. It is especially helpful in avoiding damping off and basal rot, both of which are fairly prevalent in the average seed-bed. With careful feeding, young bulbs can be grown in the Starter until such time as the gardener is ready to place them in the open, or even until they reach flowering size, if desired.

5 lb. bag, \$1.00.

10 lb. bag, \$1.85.

LIQUA-VITA

Specially prepared liquid fertilizer which contains all of the important food elements for seedlings and growing plants together with small amounts of the so-called minor ones. It is preferable to most other fertilizers in that all of the elements are soluble and easily absorbed by the plants. Full directions on package. Recommended for use with SANDYLOAM SEED STARTER.

8 oz. bottle, 45c.

32 oz. bottle, \$1.25.

1 gal. bottle, \$4.00.

Prices not prepaid on the above five garden materials.



L. superbum var. Norman Henry



L. umbellatum erectum

1945

ORDER SHEET FOR BULBS AND SEED

Sandyloam

Spoonerville Road, North Springfield, Vermont

Ship by Date ordered 19.....
State if wanted by parcel post, express or freight.

In terms of our own transportation facilities we prefer shipping all small packages by parcel post.

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Mr., Mrs., Miss or Firm Name.

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or Rural Delivery

Post Office

County State

Station or Exp. Office _____
Only if different from P. O.

Any claims for shortages or errors must be made within five days after receipt of goods as we will not be responsible after that time. We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter in connection with the success of the seeds, bulbs or plants sold by us and will not be responsible in any way in cases of failure, other than to replace bulbs untrue to name. All orders are accepted on these conditions only.

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